THE PACIFIC.

FIRST PURE, THEN PEACEABLE. WITHOUT PARTIALITY AND WITHOUT HYPOCRISY.

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Correspondence.

Editorial Correspondence.

From Downieville our work with THE PACIFIC took us northeast, up the magnificent cañon of the East Fork of the North Yuba, with the varying, pine-covered, towering mountains on each side, their summits mingling with the clouds, three and four, or even five, thousand feet above us. A splendid carriage road, free from tolls, has been built, to the honor of the county, all the way up this cañon, over the summit into Sierra Valley, and onward.

SIERRA CITY.

Sixteen miles from Downieville we stopped a few hours at a thriving, busy mining town connected with the rich Butte Quartz Lead, called Sierra City. Here for nearly a year they have not once had preaching upon the Sabbath, though they do have one excellent christian temperance hotel—that of Mr. H. H. Bigelow.

Another sixteen miles and our road took us over the summit, between two rocky peaks, the one to the south rising, a single bare rock, two hundred feet above all the forests about it. An old hand-board on a tree, pointing to this, reads, "Mt. Kawka," and in the other direction, "Mt. Hakee." Thence down the steep eastern slope the zigzaging road went in the great

SIERRA VALLEY.

This is the first of many large, grassy valleys scattered among the mighty mountains, and extending away to the north into Oregon. This valley must be near forty miles long and averaging twelve broad, varied greatly by outstretching arms running into the mountains, and inreaching spurs, high ridges, extending into the valley. The best of pastures and meadows of wild and tame grasses are here found; while barley, oats, and even wheat are grown in great quantities. Between two and three hundred families are here living, in good, permanent homes, for life; while three villages—Randolph, Sierraville, and Loyalton—are the main points of business. Two Methodist ministers are located in this valley, laboring among the people. From here we passed to the northeast, over a very low divide, descending into

LONG VALLEY.

This took us just beyond the limit of forest trees, to descend to the north along an irregular, narrow valley, eighty miles, with broken, lofty mountains on each side, those on the east entirely barren. Few settlers, and far between, live along the scarce running stream, which often is lost entirely in the sand, to rise again in a mile or so. This stream empties into Honey Lake, a beautiful sheet of pale clay-colored water, twenty-five miles long by eleven wide, very shallow, so that for miles in extent it may not be five feet deep. In the region of this lake the large valley has extensive meadow lands, especially to the south and west, all taken up for thriving farms for raising cattle and grain. The principal villages are: Milford, to the southeast; Janesville, on the south; and Susanville, to the west, eighteen miles from the lake. The last is the county seat of Lassen county, and is likely to become a large place. Rev. Mr. Duncan has been settled here for more than two years as pastor of the Congregational church, a minister of ability and excellent christian judgment in his vocation. He possesses the confidence and esteem of all classes. A good subscription we found raised for a fair church building on a fine, sightly lot, already deeded to the society for the purpose. The confident expectation was to begin the building in two weeks. The Methodists also had commenced efforts for a church, and had the foundation laid, but had suspended for a time, expecting soon again to go on.

Great basaltic mountains rise around this large valley. Those on the west and south are covered with forests of pine, fir, and cedar. Through these forests our road took us sixteen miles, over into another wonderful, grassy valley, called Mountain Meadows, a mile or so wide, and, with bends, perhaps nine miles long. It is too cold for anything but grass, as frost may be seen, perhaps, every week of the year. About three families occupy the whole for cattle. Another fourteen miles took us into

BIG MEADOWS.

This is, of all the valleys we visited, the most wonderful, yet still too frosty, except in very favored places, for anything but grass. We judge the valley to be, in its bendings, thirty miles long and averaging three in width, but varying greatly in different parts. Thirty families may be living in this valley, divided into three school districts. Their main point of business is Prattville, a true, regular, and growing village, at a lovely point in the region. One excellent hotel is worthy of all mention in the place, owned and kept by Dr. Pratt, with his accomplished family, original pioneer in the region. Another equally excellent hotel is that of Mr. Bunnell and family, a mile to the east, just across the bridge, alone and quiet.

Immediately by Prattville, and elsewhere in the valley, are most remarkable, large, fine springs of purest water, forming rivers two or three feet deep and two or three rods wide, flowing gently away through the grassy plains. Finest trout are in these rivers, so that at times a ton or more have been caught in a week; but this has thinned out the numbers of late.

From here, at the request of Dr. Pratt, and favored by his hospitality, we took a long planned excursion to the top of Mt. Lassen, one of the most worthily famous peaks of the Sierras, easily accessible; but its description we must defer for our next and full editorial.

INDIAN VALLEY.

A twelve miles divide separates this valley on the southeast from another large and lower valley, called Indian Valley, the two good villages of which are called Taylorville and Greenville. Here good oats, barley, and wheat can be raised, with occasional good fruits, such as apples and plums. It is six hundred feet lower than the previous valley, and thus frosts are less common. This valley is divided into four districts, with fair schools in each. Over a very high range to the southwest is another valley, much like the last, called

AMERICAN VALLEY.

Its one village is Quincy, the shire town of Plumas county, and an agreeable, pleasant town for one so isolated. The large, rich valley is aglow with all agricultural prosperity; the people settled and contented.

Scarcely any prospect in the world can equal the beauty of these fine, oasis-like valleys, in the midst of the vast mountains, rugged, broken and forest-covered around them, affording the liveliest contrasts we ever witnessed in nature. Good carriage roads, by excellent, graded ways, afford convenient passage connections with all these valleys. We do believe the appreciating tourist would find a trip through these regions vastly more attractive, even much more enjoyable, than a trip to the famous Yosemite. But more, this next paper. S. V.

A Letter to the "Busy Bees."

DEAR CHILDREN:

In coming through the Splugen Pass, on my way from Italy into Switzerland, recently, I saw a large number of bee hives near a Swiss cottage. To each hive there seemed to belong thousands of busy bees, some crowding into the hive, others coming out of the wee door, while many were flying to and from the hive. Around me were barren mountains, grand and high, but all along my way I saw patches of green grass, little farms of a few acres each, all bright with flowers—the yellow buttercup, the blue gentian, the mottled pansy, and a hundred other kinds—all full of the sweet nectar which the bees like so much, and which they carry to their hives to make into honey.

I passed down the valley, and in a few hours came to a village, where I spent the night. I might never have thought of the bees up in the mountains again, if it had not been for the honey which was offered me at supper and at breakfast. I found it excellent honey, and upon inquiry learned that it was made, probably, in the region I had just come through—perhaps by the very bees that I am telling you about. In a few hours' time, therefore, I found out where some of the busy bees of Switzerland gathered and stored their honey, and where the honey went to after it was taken from the hive.

I know some "Busy Bees" in California. The honey which they gather is sometimes golden, sometimes silvery in appearance. The hives in which they work are rooms in which children with loving hearts gather to change into *golden* honey the sweet nectar which their busy hands have collected from the fields of industry and self-denial. Do I speak in parables? and are some of you too young to understand my meaning? This, then, is the interpretation of the parable: In Oakland there is a Missionary Society known as the "Busy Bees." Elsewhere there are other societies which, whatever their name, are in faet busy bees. Now I am sure you can guess what I mean by the flowers, what by the hives, and what by the golden honey. Solving this for yourselves, I will tell you *where the honey goes to.*

The "Busy Bees" of Oakland have been sending a good deal of money every year of late to Constantinople, which must be over eight thousand miles from San Francisco. That is a great distance to send money earned by boys and girls. You will ask, Does it get there safely? Does it do any good when it reaches there? How does it do good? To the first and second questions I answer, Yes. What I yet have to say will be my answer to the third question.

Last month I visited the "Home" in Constantinople, where I was cordially welcomed by one whom many of you know, and whose name and work are familiar to all the "Busy Bees"—Miss Rappleye. She left her pleasant home in Oakland that she might do good in the name of Jesus to the children who were growing up ignorant of him. I visited the school of which she has charge, and found forty-three Armenian girls, neatly dressed, gathered in a pleasant school room. The hour for recitations had passed, and the exercises which I heard were general in their character, somewhat like the last day of the term at home. Twenty-five older girls first sung in English a hymn of praise, and then fifteen little ones followed with the song, "I am Jesus' little friend." Recitations of poetry in unison then followed, and I was surprised at the good expression given to the words by these Armenian girls, who, so recently, knew nothing of English. After this, the twins—Mannig and Nounig—were called to the blackboard. Mannig wrote, in a smooth, clear hand, this hymn:

"From the sunny morning
To the starry night,
Every look and action
Meets our Father's sight."

Nounig wrote the Golden Rule. Beatrice, an older girl, read with good expression a piece of sacred poetry. A little girl attempted to repeat the ten commandments in the Armenian language, but burst into tears before she got half through. The youngest child in school—a tiny little girl—said her A B C. Other exercises in English and Turkish followed, in which the twins and Beatrice took part. But some of my young readers outside of Oakland will want to know who the *twins* are, and why I mention them and Beatrice. It is because when I saw them I found out *where the Oakland honey goes to.* These twin sisters, ten years old, are supported by the "Busy Bees" of Oakland. Beatrice, a few years older, is supported in part by christian friends in Centerville, and in part by her teacher. They are all bright, promising girls, They have been brought under christian instruction in a land where Jesus is but little loved and honored. Thanks to the "Busy Bees" in Oakland and the friends in Centerville, they are able to live in a christian home; and when they shall have graduated from the school it is hoped that they may go out as christian teachers, to tell others of Jesus and to teach others as the young are taught in America.

My letter is already too long. I have only room to say to all children and youth who read this letter: Be busy bees in the missionary cause. Be industrious in doing good. Be generous in giving money. Be prayerful in spirit. *Be missionaries yourselves if you can.* If not, always be the friends and helpers of missionary work.

Your friend, SEQUOIA.

INTERLAKEN, Switzerland, July, 1875.

Matter Subservient to Mind.

EDITORS OF THE PACIFIC:

When we fix our thoughts on the eternity of mind, we commence a chapter which suggests lessons. How can matter be made subservient to the use of finite minds? is a question which deeply interests us. In answer to that question much has been done; *much more will be done.*

Mind is the radical and central interest of the universe. Matter is of consequence only as it holds relation directly or indirectly to mind. Among the encouraging aspects of the present times we see men of thorough science more and more intent on making practical application of all their knowledge to the benefit of their fellow men. Astronomy, geology, chemistry, mineralogy, botany, and all other sciences, are constantly made more uscful to the masses in the work of daily life.

God, the eternal mind, is in all this. He will make all matter, with all its varied relations to finite minds, subservient to the manifestation of his own attributes.

At this time I am inclined to record these thoughts, because amid the present surface political commotions in the state of California, I turn away to fix my hold on some root truths. I study matter in its amazing relations to mind. I study the reciprocal relations of my own body and spirit. I find that "I am fearfully and wonderfully made." I am satisfied that I did not come into this world merely "to eat, and drink, and sleep, and talk, and laugh, and weep, and die." With this stanza I am deeply impressed:

"A solemn murmur of the soul
Speaks of the world to be,
As travelers hear the billows roll
Before they reach the sea."

J. R. J.

SAN ANDREAS, Aug. 11th.

The Pacific Sunday-school Lesson Help.

LESSON—for Sunday, Sept. 5th, 1875. —John ix: 1–11.

THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD.

If, as seems possible, Jesus entered upon the cure of the blind man immediately after the tumult and escape narrated in the previous chapter, it indicates with what calmness and unswerving fidelity he kept himself to his chosen work of mercy and salvation—one moment fleeing from threatened death, the next pausing to give sight to a blind man.

The fourth verse—"I must work the work, etc."—seems to be expressive of his feeling as to his work and the circumstances under which he wrought it: the very imminence of death made him more earnest to work while the day lasted. He also saw in this hostility a sure precursor of the night when he could no longer work.

The speculative question of the disciples, as to whose sin was the cause of the blindness, was put aside by Christ as leading into a useless field of thought. The Jews were accustomed to regard every affliction as the punishment of sin; reasoning falsely from the fact that suffering often results from sin. Jesus denies that the sin of either parents or son is the cause of the blindness. He does not mean to say that sin is not followed by suffering, or that many forms of disease do not spring from sin; but that it is contrary to charity and truth to infer sin wherever there is suffering. The thinking of the Jews upon the subject was faulty and uncharitable. Jesus virtually says: "Do not look at the matter in such a light; consider, rather, that here is a case where the works of God may be made manifest."

We must carefully avoid the interpretation that this man was born blind *in order* that God's glory might be manifested. The Greek word translated "that" expresses *consequence,* not *purpose.* The sense is, that, having been born blind, he affords an opportunity by which the glory of God may be revealed.

In the fourth verse we have the underlying purpose of Christ—to do the works of him that sent him. There is here—1st. A clear and absolute sense of the fact that God had sent him to do certain works. 2d. That the time is limited. These are truths as applicable to each of us as to Christ, and specially applicable to Sabbath school teachers, as having already a definite work put into their hands, and but a short time in which it can be done.

The fifth verse is a further recognition of his relation to the world. He is not here only to do certain works, but through them to reveal the glory of God and show forth the true laws of human conduct. Christ is the light of the world by revealing and illustrating eternal truth pertaining to character and destiny.

In verses 6 and 7 we have the form of the miracle. We notice an abundant use of means or accompaniments—methods commonly employed in the medical treatment of ocular disease. The saliva of a fasting person was superstitiously supposed to be beneficial if applied to weak eyes, and clay was used to allay inflammation of the eyelids, and the waters of Siloam were supposed to have healing efficacy. Why does Christ use means that in no way affected the healing as though they did affect it? The miracle can be made the object of severe criticism, and to wear an un-Christlike look, until we remember the relation in which it put Jesus to the Rabbinical Sabbath. The Rabbis had forbidden any man even to anoint his eyes with spittle on the Sabbath. Christ did this and more, adding clay. We must regard him not only as performing an act of mercy, but deliberately setting at defiance the Rabbinical Sabbath. This act of anointing was not employed as any part of the cure, but as a vindication of the Sabbath against the common perversion of it. Infidel writers have criticised the miracle as having trivial and superstitious characteristics, but these disappear in the light of a profounder knowledge of the subject.

The remaining verses show how the miracle affected the neighbors of the blind man, and they indicate also something of the straightforward character and the intelligence of the man upon whom it was wrought.

The chief lessons of the passage are:

1. A recognition of the fact that God has sent us into the world to do his work. We are not here by chance, or for no special end, or to do our own works, but to do the works of him that sent us. This is the highest possible view to be taken of human life.

2. A lesson of immediate action and constant fidelity. The night cometh when no man can work.

3. As Christ gave light to this blind man, so he is the light of the world. To those who come under the cleansing power of Christ and his truth he reveals a whole world of spiritual truth—shows them the nature of good and evil, the blessedness of obedience and trust, and the destiny of those who look unto him.

MOODY AND DISTILLERS.—A Northern paper, describing one of Moody and Sankey's meetings in Scotland, says: "A few nights previous, when discoursing on Zaccheus, he (Mr. Moody) produced a great sensation by coming out boldly against distillers. Be it kept in mind that he was in the pulpit of the distillers' kirk, and that a distiller was acting in room of Mr. Sankey as leader of the singing. In the midst of an animated address, Mr. Moody made a pause, and asked the question, 'Is there any rich distiller here who has made his money by the ruin of the bodies and souls of men? I say to him: If you expect or desire the favor of God, make restitution, and restore to the right parties. Don't think to make peace by giving a thousand pounds to build a church. Go to the widows you have made, and to them restore as far as in your power.'" A bold and righteous rebuke!

NOTES.—As respects the two items of churches and church membership, the Presbyterian and the Congregational denominations in the United States compare as follows: In 1870 the Presbyterians had 4238 churches, 446,561 members; the Congregationalists, 2326 churches, 300,362 members. In 1875, Presbyterians, 4999 churches, 506,034 members; Congregationalists, 2549 churches, 330,391 members—an advance in membership of 13 and 10 per cent., respectively.——Did you read the interesting letter in the *Missionary Herald* from Mr. Edwards, who has joined Mr. Watkins, at Guadalajara? He gives a favorable account of the work done there.——There were twenty-seven missionaries present at a farewell meeting in Boston, Aug. 4th.——In four years' time Rev. Smith Baker has received 372 members to the First Church, in Lowell, Mass.——A reception was given Prof. Pond, of Bangor, Ill., July 29th, on his eighty-fourth birth-day.

THE LEADING ADVOCATES OF HOLINESS.—The following is a list of persons, belonging to different denominations, who are leading at a meeting in New York for the promotion of Sanctification—that is, of peculiar views of that subject: Rev. W. E. Boardman, D.D., Pres.; Rev. G. H. Ball, D.D., Bap.; Rev. W. H. Boole, Meth.; T. W. Ladd, Friend; Henry Houghton, M. D., Cong.; Rev. H. Winslow, Cong.; J. C. Hartshorn, Bap.; C. C. Lathrop, Pres.; Russel Sturgis, Jun., Epis.; P. C. Headley, Cong.; Dr. Gulliver, Cong.; Rev. John Quincy Adams, Bap.; Rev. Dr. Levy, Bap.; David Updegraff, Friend; A. S. Ball, M. D., Pres.; Rev. Daniel Steele, D.D., Meth.; George M. Morse, Bap.; Rev. H. Belden, Cong.; Charles Cullis, M. D., Epis.; Judge T. O. Lowe, Pres.; Deacon John Gulliver, Cong.; Rev. J. S. Inskip, Meth.; Charles F. Coffin, Friend; Rev. A. M. Morrison, Epis.; Rev. I. M. See, Reformed.

THE ASIA MINOR FAMINE.—At a recent public meeting in London, Major-General Sir Henry Rawlinson stated that the famine in Asia Minor had attained most appalling dimensions, and the horrors of it, although partially overcome, would be formidable for some time to come. The famine region comprises Angora, Tokat, Konieh, and Nigda, situated in the center of Asia Minor, which covered about 40,000 square miles, and must have originally had a population of two millions. In the district of Angora, the number of goats and sheep was reduced from 2,000,000 to 500,000; and down to the end of 1874, it was estimated that no less than 150,000 of the population had died in consequence of the famine. All who may desire to assist in relieving this distress may send their funds through the American Board at Boston.

Nillsson. { I shall take every opportunity to *recommend* and *praise* your instruments.

WEBER PIANOS ARE THE BEST

Kellogg. { For the last six years your Pianos have been my choice for the *concert room* and my OWN HOUSE.

Albani. { I am THOROUGHLY SATISFIED with your splendid Pianos. They deservedly merit the high distinction they have obtained.

WEBER PIANOS ARE THE BEST

Patti. { I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but give yours the preference over all.

Strauss. { Your Pianos astonish me. I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.

WEBER PIANOS ARE THE BEST

Wehli. { MADAME PAREPA called your Pianos the finest in the United States. I fully indorse that opinion. They have no rival anywhere.

Selected Miscellany.

He and She.

She was a winsome woman, tall and fair,
With golden ripples in her nut-brown hair;
And darklashed eyes where lurked a mirthful gleam
Like glint of sunshine in some woodland stream;
And full round cheek, and dewy lips apart—
Like crimson petals of a wild rose's heart.

He was a slender, swarthy, low-browed man,
With sallow cheek and lips that thin and worn,
Scarce ope'd to utter more than "yes" or "no,"
Or sneer the worn-out phrase "I told you so,"
Looking on life, as a stupendous fraud,
His only idol self, mammon his God.

In temper, *She* was merry, yet serene,
With just a touch of sadness in her mien.
Her tears and laughter really seemed to be
So near together, that a deep drawn sigh,
Was apt to bring them both—a subtle power,
Like sunshine mingled in an April shower.

He was distrustful, fickle, unjust, rude.
Of woman's nature, nothing understood;
Thought her a creature, only subject to man's will,
A toy for hours of leisure, a nurse when he was ill.
Abroad he was a prodigal, at home a miser cold,
Begrudging every comfort that touched his gold.

These two were mated—so the grave priest said,
And all the friends agreed when they were wed,
It was a splendid match, at least for which
She should be duly grateful—*he* was rich,
(Except in that fair wealth of noble heart and soul,
Bereft of which privation marked the whole).

So near, and yet so far, they drifted on;
Farther and farther apart, until the dawn
Of hope in her bright life had set
In bitterness and tears; and vain regret
Like a dark cloud along her pathway lay;
Making the brightest noon a darkened day.

O, God! to ask for bread and get a stone!
To cry to ears so deaf that every moan
Is flung back on a weary, aching heart,
Where every pulse-beat throbs an anguished smart;
Amid a world of love to feed on hate,
And murmur one refrain, *too late, too late.*

—*Golden Dawn.*

Official Peculation Elsewhere.

We have sometimes taken occasion to say that the corruption in official places so prevalent in our country is not a crime peculiar to the United States, nor one due to democratic institutions. We are glad to find the New York *Evening Post* uttering similar views. Of course it was not our purpose, nor is it the purpose of our contemporary, to defend the malfeasances of our public men, or in any way to weaken the public detestation of crimes of this character. But so many people are prone to believe that Tammany Rings and Crédits Mobiliers are special outcomes of democratic governments, and consequently to take an altogether gloomy view of the future of our country, that it is well to look into the records of other nations, and see if history justifies this opinion or these apprehensions. That peculation has been rife in Russia, the most monarchical of countries, is well known; it is also known that France under the despotic rule of the late Napoleon was really rotten to the core in all its political life. Great Britian, however, presents a very different picture; and that country lies so close to us socially and politically that the unhandsome contrast our public records exhibit causes, naturally, no little chargin—many of us forgetting all the time how different a story until recently the mother-country had to tell. The *Post*, in the article we have referred to, refreshes the memory of its readers with a few facts of evidence that political profligacy is not the offspring of popular institutions. Our readers will be glad to have us reproduce them:

"Walpole's habit of buying up members of Parliament, which gave rise to his famous maxim that 'every man has his price,' and which was so openly followed that his agents stood at the door of the House with bags of guineas in their hands to be given to the serviceable voters, is well known. But this shame, as May reports, was carried to greater perfection by Pelham, under George II., and was continued under George III. Lord Bute kept a special pay-office in the Treasury, where the members who supported his measures flocked for their rewards. Sometimes he distributed as much as a hundred thousand dollars in this way in a single day. His mode of raising loans was to assign a large part to the members at ten per cent. discount from the market price. Of one of these, amounting to fifteen million dollars, more than a million went to those who voted for it. Lord Grenville was no less profuse in his gratuities and bribes, and so unrestrained that a gift to his supporters came to be regarded as a 'customary compliment.' Lord North's loan of sixty million dollars, to carry on the iniquitous and disastrous American War, was one-half of it assigned to the House at a great profit of over four millions. Another way of securing votes was by the grant of lucrative contracts to members and their friends, by which the people were robbed and stupendous private fortunes accumulated in the course of a few months.

But the people who elected these members were just as corrupt as their representatives. Elections to Parliament were made either by boroughs, which are owned by certain noble lords, or by open sale in the market. Those members sent from the boroughs were the slaves of their patrons, voting with them always, or voting against them at the cost of their political lives. Those who succeeded by purchase were the slaves of others who advanced the money. Popular elections were, in fact, not a conflict of principles, but a rivalry of great houses for the mastery. The Duke of Portsmouth once spent forty thousand pounds in contesting a district, and Lord Spencer on another occasion spent seventy thousand. Contested elections have been known to cost one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, which was all laid out, of course, in hiring editors and agents, and debauching the electors. The Nabob of Arcot, though a foreign prince, owned eight members of the House of Commons, and even so pure and virtuous a man as Sir Samuel Romilly bought a seat, as the only way in which an independant man, or man of convictions, could attain an influence in the councils of the country. 'The practice is detestable,' he said, 'but it is better than belonging to some great lord.' The price of seats ranged from two to ten thousand pounds. They were often bought on speculation, and the buyer expected to realize the purchase-money again out of the sale of his votes. Compared with these flagitious transactions, our Credit Mobiler scandals sink into insignificance; even Tweed's efforts at 'statesmanship' dwindle into contempt; and the Canal and Indian Rings, which fill us with horror, are Liliputian imitations of a Brobdignagian model."

Every reader of history is familiar with these facts, but many readers of history are prone to forget them. It may be said that these citations lose their force because the corruption they refer to belongs to a past period; that now, although parliamentary elections are by no means without stain, it is yet very rare that we hear of bribery in Parliament, or of official malfeasance of any kind. But, in truth, if the appalling condition of affairs described in the extract from our contemporary has nearly ceased to be, this circumstance is full of consolation for us—it indicates what can be accomplished in the way of reform almost within the period of one sovereign's reign, and it shows that democracy cannot tend to a decay of probity, inasmuch as the great reforms in affairs in Great Britian have come about at the very period when republican and liberal ideas have been advancing, and while aristocracy has been losing something of its supremacy.

The change wrought in England has been really almost marvelous. There was a time when its better men doubted whether it would be possible for English society to survive the current bribery and corruption; but the change came, and this fact ought to inspire all honest Americans with the assurance that it is possible to create a public sentiment which shall reach so thoroughly through all classes, that peculation in any of its forms would not dare to trifle with it. In some particulars our methods need reforming: the primary meeting and the caucus should be shorn of their powers, and the opportunities to do mischief must be brought down to their minimum; but these reforms of method will come, we may be assured, in due time, if the public feeling against public corruption, already well aroused, be strengthened and organized. If all those people who look upon our future so despairingly will take, in view of the lessons of history, a more hopeful survey of affairs—will but recognize that a little prolonged effort and struggle will assuredly in the end clean the Augean stables of our political life—we shall soon be able to make all the scandals of the day matters of by-gone history, just as the English have all the shameful doings of their Parliaments a generation or two ago.—*Appleton's Journal.*

A Story with a Moral.

A gentleman of Baltimore recently entered the baggage car of an outward train, and desiring to read some manuscripts, chose this car because it was airy and retired. A youngster about fifteen years of age was occupying, with great abandon, a chair. The gentleman, wishing to sit near the open door of the car, to obtain both light and air, thus accosted the youngster:

"Bub, will you exchange that chair for my seat for a few moments?"

"No, sir! this chair is engaged."

The gentleman was very polite, as he recognized the young man's right to the chair by actual possession. It appears that he was temporarily in charge of some express matter, his father being expressman on the route; but the moral of the incident we shall give in relating another incident, which occured in this city very many years ago.

There was a very plainly dressed elderly lady who was a frequent customer at the then leading dry goods store in Boston. No one in the store knew her even by name. All the clerks but one avoided her, and gave their attention to those who were better dressed and more pretentious. The exception was this young man, who had a very conscientious regard for duty and system. He never left another customer to wait on the lady, but when at liberty he waited upon her with as much attention as though she had been a princess. This continued for a year or two, until the young man became of age. One morning the lady approached the young man, when the following conversation took place:

Lady—"Young man, do you not wish to go into business for yourself?"

"Yes, ma'am," he responded; "but I have neither money, credit, nor friends, nor will any one trust me."

"Well," continued the lady, "you go and select a good situation, ask what the rent is, and report to me," handing the young man her address. The young man went, found a capital location, a good store, but the landlord required security which he could not give. Mindful of the lady's address, he forthwith went to her and reported.

"Well," she replied, "You go and tell Mr.——that I will be responsible."

He went, and the landlord or agent was surprised, but the bargain was closed. The next day the lady called to ascertain the result. The young man told her, but added, "What am I to do for goods; no one will trust me?"

"You may go and see Mr.——, and Mr.——, and Mr.——, and tell them to call on me!"

He did, and his store was soon stocked with the best goods in the market. There are many in this city who remember the circumstances and the man. He died many years since, and left a fortune of three hundred thousand dollars. So much for politeness, so much for civility, and so much for treating one's elders with the deference due to age, in whatever garb they are clothed. Now this gentleman in the baggage car might have been a director of the road or a very influential man otherwise, and as he is a very observing man and a good judge of character, a different answer from the youngster might have interested him in his behalf and led to some future advantage.

Procrastination.

Delays are dangerous, says the old proverb, and it is a very true one. It is not always best to act upon the moment's impulse, especially if it is an angry one; but in the normal state of the mind, the impulses of an honest heart are worth hearing. And when one's conscience says suddenly, "This is best—do it," ten to one the conscience is right.

"Strike while the iron is hot," is borrowed from the blacksmith's experience, and he knows how necessary it is to carry it out. So, in many things in this life, the moment at which hearts are melted and softened is the time for action. Wait, and those hearts grow cold, and other interests stir them, and it is all to late.

Better be rash than slow. It takes an immense capital to be slow upon; a little one will sometimes do, if used on the spot. In business this is certainly so. In almost all affairs of life at least, one takes the chances of ruin or success, and that is better than to creep slowly to disappointment.

Life is not long enough for procrastination. Youth is not long enough; hope and energy leave us too soon to be trifled with. As for love, how many a man has lost the woman he wanted just because he did not ask her in time! How many a woman has trifled with an honest love, and feared and trembled, until the hope deferred, which makes the heart sick, has turned it from her!

If you have a thing to do, do it; do it now if you can. Better fall with a crash than have the moss grow over you, and stand a desolate ruin. We all know how a chasm, which slow, methodical, painstaking considerations would prove to us could not be cleared at all, may be crossed by a sudden run and leap. We all know, how in a moment of excitement we have strength which surprises ourselves, and which we could not coolly summon. So with mental action. The quicker the better, as a general thing. At least, do not procrastinate; do not pass hours that should be spent in action, in idle dreaming. Take life in your hands; and, for weal or for woe, go on with it, fearing nothing, hoping everything, leading even its forlorn hopes with a soldier's spirit to the very end. And you shall have a brighter present, and richer draughts as you go on, and fewer dregs when the cup is emptied.

Battles of the Revolution.

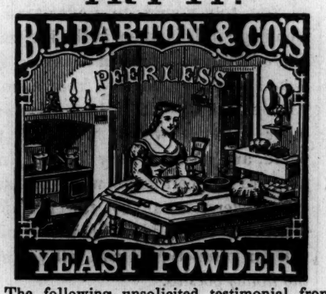
Below we give a list of all the important battles of the Revolution. They began April 19, 1775; they closed October 19, 1781—six years and six months. The British sent 134,000 soldiers and sailors to this war. The Colonists met them with 230,000 Continentals and 50,000 militia. The British let loose Indians and equally savage Hessians. The Colonists had for allies the brave and courteous Frenchmen. The leading battles of the war, those particularly worthy of celebration, are Concord and Lexington, Bunker Hill, Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Bennington, Saratoga, Monmouth, King's Mountain, Cowpens, Eutaw Springs, and Yorktown. These are of national interest. Many of the others are more especially local. The disposition is to celebrate them all, victories and defeats—to recall the deeds of our ancestors, and to have a good time generally. Our readers will do well to preserve the following list of Revolutionary battles:

Lexington (first skirmish)—April 19, 1775.
Ticonderoga—May 10, 1775.
Bunker Hill—June 17, 1775.
Montreal (Ethan Allen taken)—September 25, 1775.
St. John's besieged and captured—November 3, 1775.
Great Bridge, Va.,—December 9, 1775.
Quebec (Montgomery killed)—December 31, 1775.
Moore's Creek Bridge—February 27, 1776.
Boston (British fled)—March 17, 1776.
Fort Sullivan, Charleston,—June 28, 1776.
Long Island—August 27, 1776.
Harlem Plains—September 16, 1776.
White Plains—October 28, 1776.
Fort Washington—November 16, 1776.
Trenton—December 26, 1776.
Princeton—January 3, 1777.
Hubbardton—July 7, 1777.
Bennington—August 16, 1777.
Brandywine—September 11, 1777.
First battle at Bemis's Heights, Saratoga—September 19, 1777.
Paoli—September 20, 1777.
Germantown—October 4, 1777.
Forts Clinton and Montgomery taken—October 6, 1777.
Second battle at Bemis's Heights, Saratoga—October 7, 1777.
Surrender of Burgoyne—October 13, 1777.
Fort Mercer—October 22, 1777.
Fort Miflin—November 16, 1777.
Monmouth—June 28, 1778.
Wyoming—July 4, 1778.
Quaker Hill, R. I.,—August 29, 1778.
Savannah—December 29, 1778.
Kettle Creek, Ga.,—February 14, 1779.
Brier Creek—March 3, 1779.
Stony Ferry—June 20, 1779.
Stony Point—July 16, 1779.
Paulus's Hook—August 19, 1779.
Chemung (Indians)—August 29, 1779.
Savannah—October 9, 1779.
Charlestown (surrendered to British)—May 12, 1780.
Springfield—June 23, 1780.
Rocky Mount—July 30, 1780.
Hanging Rock—August 6, 1780.
Sander's Creek, near Camden—August 16, 1780.
King's Mountain—October 7, 1780.
Fish Dam Ford, Broad River—November 18, 1780.
Blackstocks—November 20, 1781.
Cowpens—January 17, 1781.
Guiboro—March 15, 1780.
Hockirk's Hill—April 25, 1781.
Ninety-Six (besieged)—May and June, 1781.
Augusta (besieged)—May and June, 1781.
Jamestown—July 9, 1781.
Eutaw Springs—September 8, 1781.
Yorktown (Cornwallis surrendered)—October 19, 1781.

The animosities are mortal, but the humanities live forever.

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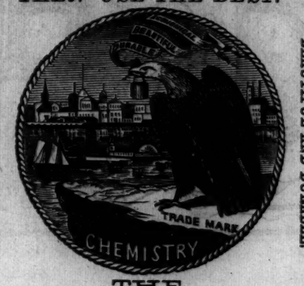
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Literary Notices.

OPEN SESAME. By Florence Marryatt, author of "Louis' Conflict," "Too Good for Him," "Veronique," "Petronel," etc. Paper covers. 8mo. Double columns. 186 pp. Price, 75 cts.

COUNTERPARTS: Or, The Cross of Love. By the author of "Rumors," and "Charles Auchester." Ditto. 263 pp.

Such are the titles of two stories published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston, in their usual good style, and for sale here, the former by A. Roman & Co., and the latter by A. L. Bancroft & Co.

THE OVERLAND.—The September number of this magazine is received from the publishers, John Carmany & Co., 408 Washington street. We have read with eager interest, "The Cruise of the San Blasena," in which one of our own ministers, Rev. C. M. Blake, is a hero. The poems of the number are by Joaquin Miller and Charles H. Shinn. Mr. Mitchell has given quite an array of facts respecting the trouble made in history by woman. We wonder what makes so many people, as in the article, "The Bulk of Literature," spell "comte" with a *p*. The short stories are served with a generous spirit this month. Mr. Fisher's "Autobiography of a Philosopher" closes with a very brief chapter. Prof. Griffis gives an account of scenes "in a Japanese Prison."

LITTELL.—In the *Living Age* for the week, Aug. 14, 1875, is Hon. W. E. Gladstone's "Is the Church of England worth preserving?" It is marvellous to read that so much depends on whether the priest, in the administration of the Lord's Supper, shall turn toward the east or south! Mr. Gladstone's command of English is fully equal to his easy leadership of the Liberal party in England.——The weekly issues of the *Living Age* are sure to bring some things one can hardly afford to miss.

NOTES IN READING.—Principal Shairp maintains that Sir Walter Scott's poems "contain more of the Homeric or epic element than any other poems in the English language."——Dr. Henry M. Dexter informs us, incidentally, "that Mr. Bancroft is not relied on by historical scholars except as he may be supported by the original authorities behind him." We should suppose not. Would Dr. Dexter himself be? Is it meant that you cannot ordinarily rely on Bancroft's statements without first consulting his authorities?——Mr. Gladstone has reintroduced the convenient term *orientation*, which is quite familiar to Germans (*Orientirung*). He is now collecting his articles on the Vatican Council, and will issue them in book form with a preface.

NEW.—Mr. James Russell Lowell will begin to publish next autumn eight or ten volumes of English plays and poems from Marlowe to Dryden, which he has undertaken to edit. The first volume will probably be devoted to Marlowe. Mr. Lowell is now at work on a volume of essays, and Mr. Emerson is engaged in the same manner.——Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. have in preparation a series entitled "Picturesque Europe," a companion work to "Picturesque America."——A volume on "The Attic Orators," dealing biographically and critically with them and their works, by Prof. R. C. Jebb, recently Public Orator at the University of Cambridge, will be issued early in the fall.——Victor Hugo's new volume, now in course of completion, will be called *L'Art d'etre Grand-pere*.

EDUCATIONAL.

GEOLOGICAL FORMS.—At the special request of Prof. Guyot of Princeton College, Dr. Watherhouse Hawkins, of England, is engaged in painting a series of pictures which shall represent forms of life characteristic of geological ages. Already nearly $20,000 have been expended in the interest of this department.

A GOOD SECONDARY SCHOOL.—The *New York Observer* says that the Grammar School No. 35, of which John M. Forbes is principal, graduated this year one hundred who passed the examination required for admission to the College of the City of New York. At the Commencement of the City College, one-third of the graduates, six of the ten who took part in the Commencement exercises, the salutatorian and valedictorian, three of the five honor men, and five of the ten who were awarded the principal prizes, were young men who had formerly attended Grammar School No. 35.

FELLOWSHIPS IN ENGLAND.—An article in the *British Quarterly* on "The future of the English Universities," remarks on "the astounding fact," revealed by the Government Commissioner's inquiry, "that the gross annual income received by these corporations now exceeds three-quarters of a million" (pounds). Speaking roughly, but closely enough for all purposes of argument, nearly a third part of the gross revenue of the two Universities is devoted to pensioning the absurd number of 730 Fellows, the rest of the revenue being expended on management, working expenses, masterships, scholarships, exhibitions, professorships, and other more or less necessary and laudable purposes. Now, if the large sums thus devoted to sinecure fellowships promoted, or even rewarded, real learning, and were not given merely as premiums on examinations, not very much, perhaps, could be said against them. It would merely be liable to the objections that would be raised against all sinecures. But unfortunately, the effect of the system now is to stimulate (too often in an unhealthy manner) exertion in early youth for obtaining a good degree, and then to discourage the mature man from all further exertion by removing the natural motive for it—*viz.*, the earning of an income. And so true is this, that the great majority of Fellows engage in no active literary pursuit. With some honorable exceptions, it may be stated with truth that college Fellows are not what we rightly understand by the term "literary men." Certain it is, that not five *per cent.* of them are known, or possess any literary fame whatever, beyond the walls of the universities. No obligation or condition whatever is imposed upon him. He is not asked to do any work (it may be); he is not expected to conduct any researches, to publish any works, to teach any classes, or even *to reside at or return to his college at all.* Nay, and worse than this, he may wish to reside and may wish to be useful, yet, from the perverse system which places power and preferment in too autocratic hands, he may find his proffered services declined and dispensed with, and may thus be led, from a feeling of mere *pique*, to desert a college which can find nothing for him to do in it. But he may go on receiving his dividend and doing nothing for it for his whole life, two conditions however being (generally) observed, one of which is simply foolish, the other positively objectionable. He is not to marry, and he must (in many of the colleges) take Orders at the expiration of a certain time. "Most serious injury is often done both to the men themselves and to the Church, by the strong temptation they now have to save their fellowships by entering the Holy Orders, though painfully conscious of their unfitness or even aversion for the profession to which they, till quite recently, bound themselves for life."

ILLITERATES.—The *Independent* gives the following table, compiled from the last census by the Commissioner of Education, and exhibiting the per centage of illiterates ten years and over, to the total population of the same age. It shows the contrast between the two sets of States, fourteen in each, as follows:

Alabama	54.19	California	7.37
Arkansas	39.02	Connecticut	6.95
Delaware	24.95	Illinois	7.38
Florida	54.76	Iowa	5.45
Georgia	56.06	Maine	3.86
Kentucky	35.71	Minnesota	7.99
Louisiana	52.46	New Hampshire	3.81
Maryland	33.55	New Jersey	8.03
Mississippi	53.91	New York	7.08
North Carolina	51.67	Ohio	8.86
South Carolina	57.64	Oregon	6.84
Tennessee	40.94	Pennsylvania	8.56
Texas	38.82	Vermont	6.84
Virginia	50.10	Wisconsin	7.38
Average	45.27	Average	6.89

Engineering two thousand Years Ago.

Perhaps some of the most remarkable remains of ancient engineering are those which were discovered by excavations made some ten or twelve years since, a short distance from Rome, and near the ruins of the ancient city of Alatri. This city was surrounded by massive walls, and locatad on a mountain or elevated point, and illy-provided with water. About 150 years before Christ, as we learn from a Roman inscription, an immense aqueduct was built to bring water from a neighboring mountain better supplied with that element. We are further told that this aqueduct was 340 feet high, supported on arches and provided with strong pipes. The topography of the country, moreover, assures us that the water supply could not have been conducted into the city, even over such supports, except by pipes—an inverted syphon—the lowest point of which must have been some 340 feet below the point of delivery, or under pressure of at least ten atmospheres. The excavations already alluded to show that the aqueduct must have been of large size, as the piers of the arches are not less than five feet nine inches in breadth, while the total length of the syphon must have been between four and five miles. The question naturally arises—How, and of what material, was this syphon built? As iron pipes of large dimensions, if of any dimensions at all, were not known at the era, we can only look to masonry or wood-work for the material of such construction. Possibly a clue has been found by subsequent discovery, near the same locality, of a field, supposed to have been the site of an ancient parade ground, near this once walled city of Alatri. A complete system of underground drainage has been revealed at a depth of about seven feet below the surface of the field, effected by a well-constructed system of pipes made of fire-clay, each abont eighteen inches in diameter. It is possible that such a pipe, of large dimensions, and strengthened on its exterior by a strong and massive bulwark of masonry, may have been the means of conveying the water into the city. But, however that end might have been attained, the work was certainly a most wonderful feat of engineering, considering the condition of the mechanic arts of that early day. The excavations and discoveries thus brought to light, and so fully confirming the truth of the ancient inscription, were conducted by order of the present Pope, and under the immediate supervision of the well-known Italian scientist, Father Secchi.—*Brooklyn Journal of Education.*

Hereditary Affection of a Cat for a Dog.

I have reared a fine mastiff. He is now three and a half years old. When quite a puppy he and a kitten evinced a strong liking for each other. The kitten, as soon as it was old enough to leave her mother, fixed her residence in the dog's kennel, and never seemed happy away from her large friend. She ate her breakfast out of the dog's bowl, and slept in his kennel with his paws around her. She used to catch mice and young rats, snd carry them to him, and seemed quite pleased when he accepted friendship's offering. One morning I observed the cat preparing a bed with straw in the corner of the kennel. As she was going to have kittens, I thought she intended making the kennel her nursery, and "Cato" (the dog) her head nurse. Such proved to be the case. She brought forth five kittens, and there they lay for some time. The mother frequently went away for hours, leaving the dog to look after her family. I many times stooped down to examine them, and "Cato" stood by my side quite proud of his charge. The poor cat came to an untimely end eighteen months ago, but the only surviving kitten of the five named above is as fond of the dog as her mother was. She brings mice, young rats, and rabbits, and lays them down before "Cato," and looks beseechingly till he takes them. She constantly plays with him and gets on her hind legs to look fondly into his face, while he puts his paws round her as he used to do to her mother. She must have *inherited* this affection from her mother, as she was too young to have imitated her mother's actions at the time of her death.—*H. G., in Nature.*

The Story of an Arab.

The story of a Cincinnati newsboy who found a pocketbook, containing $100, and returned it to the owner with contents intact, reached Philadelphia in good season, and was productive of considerable a sensation among the street Arabs. One small boy was so affected by it that he straightway determined to see that Cincinnati boy, and go him seventeen or eighteen better. He took another small boy into his confidence, and the test of probity of character was carried into effect. Boy No. 2 dropped a well padded pocketbook, which boy No. 1, following close behind, picked up.

Then with a look on his face that would have done honor to Benjamin Franklin, the honest little fellow walked up to an old gentlemen who was passing by, extended the pocketbook, and, with trembling voice, exclaimed, "Take it, sir; it is yours. You dropped it just now. My mother and seven little brothers are starving, but I cannot keep it sir, for it don't belong to me." The old gentleman looked at the boy, then pulled out his spectacles and adjusted them for a better sight. He could not sufficiently admire the wan visage of that little street wanderer, illuminated as it was with a glow of goodness and honesty.

He patted the boy on the head, and pulling a $5 bill from his pocket handed it to him, saying, "Boy, you will grow to be a great man. Take this money for your starving family, and always remember that honesty is the best policy." Then the old gentleman skurried into the nearest lager beer saloon and opened his pocketbook, when he began to call heaven and earth to witness that if ever he encountered that boy again he would flay him alive. And he continued to orate until a policeman was called to arrest him as a lunatic, and the only excuse he could offer for his conduct was, that a small boy had robbed him of five dollars by giving him a pocketbook stuffed with old paper.

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A POOR Irish woman applied to a lady for a flower or two to put in the hands of her dead infant, and when a handsome bouquet was handed to her she offered to pay for it, which was of course declined, when, with a look full of gratitude, she exclaimed: "May the Lord meet you at the gate of heaven with a crown of roses!" Nothing could be more touchingly beautiful, as well as poetical.

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Emigrant Bureau.
To the Immigrants Seeking Homes, Labor and Information.
At a meeting of prominent citizens, held in San Francisco, the undersigned Committee of five were appointed, for the purpose of forming a Bureau to aid immigrants, who are arriving in large numbers, to find homes and employment. Such a Bureau has been created, under the supervision of said Committee, and is to be sustained by the gratuitous contributions of citizens.
There is ample room in our State for all that are arriving to find homes, and there is plenty of work for willing hands to do.
To those seeking agricultural pursuits, our broad plains and fertile valleys offer all that may be anticipated.
To those seeking grazing lands, our mountain regions and river bottoms will furnish abundant feed for grazing purposes.
Our irrigated districts, to those accustomed to raising corn and other Spring grain and vegatables, will furnish homes and employment to many.
As our population increases, our irrigating ditches will increase in number. There is very little of the soil of California that may not be utilized.
By the information we expect to give through this Bureau we anticipate no difficulty in finding homes and employment for all who may come.
The Committee have appointed Mr. J. Earl as Manager, and Mr. I. G. Gardner, Assistant Manager, of the Bureau, at No 123 California street, second floor, room No. 8. This office will be open May 15th, prior to which all information may be obtained at No. 6 Leidesdorff street, where maps of Government and other desirable lands for sale, with full information relative to location, soil, climate, etc., may be obtained.
All information will be given free of charge to those seeking homes or employment.
The Bureau is not created for the purpose of aiding any ring or combination of land owners, but solely for the purpose of guiding immigrants.
The simple object of the Bureau is to protect the interest of immigrants, give correct and reliable information free of charge; and since the Bureau will be in correspondence with reliable or similar Bureaus throughout the State, it cnanot fail to accomplish the object intended.
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THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 2, 1875.

All communications on business should be addressed to C. A. KLOSE, Box 2348, San Francisco. Publication office Corner Clay and Sansome

EXPIRATIONS.—*Look at the printed label on the first page of your paper; the date thereon shows when the subscription expires. Forward the money for renewal without further notice.*

The *Congregational Club* meets every Monday at 1.30 P. M., at the library room of the first Cong. church edifice, cor. of Post and Mason streets, San Francisco. Ministers and members of Congregational churches are always cordially welcomed at these meetings. Visitors to the State, from the East or elsewhere are specially invited to find the place, and thus make the acquaintance of their brethren here.

Our dear brother, the Rev. E. S. Lacy, whose wing was broken in mid-career, and who fell on the wide field of battle ere his noble manhood had passed away, and before his eye had lost its lustre, was so good a friend of THE PACIFIC, so frequent a contributor to its columns, that we indicate, so far as mute lines can, in this number, our sense of the loss the paper has sustained in his death, by reversing the rules, and dressing these pages in mourning. Long may it be before any other such friend shall pass to the "bourne whence no traveler returns!"

Such dreadful weeks as last week, in this city, are fortunately, rare in any land. How great the excitement was! One night came General Sheridan, (his advent not a sad one, however), and the ovation to him. The next day came a summons to the funeral of an old and honored minister of the Gospel, who had been the successful pastor of one of our leading churches. The day following that came the financial crisis which caused the failure of the Bank of California, for years the recognized head of monetary affairs on this side of the continent. Then, on Friday, came the sudden death of Wm. C. Ralston, an hour after he had ceased to be the great bank's still greater president. This seemed calamity's climax—this, the culmination of woe.

Since the day when the news burst upon us of the assassination of Lincoln, when men almost fainted in the streets, no event has so shocked this community as the death, in the waters of the Golden Gate, of William C. Ralston, the day after the bank had gone down which his ambition, his toil, his enterprise, his genius, and the bright years of his golden hope and vigorous manhood had done so much to rear. The failure was partly his own fault. He had undertaken too much, had put vast sums into too many enterprises that could not yield quick returns. It may be that he adventured too much in other ways, for safe banking. But, we are assured that there was fault elsewhere, and that there was a conspiracy to ruin the bank. If so, it was a grievous wrong, and may yet be answered. We may allow the financial disasters to enforce their own lesson of the transitoriness and vanity of earthly greatness and worldly good, and pause by the fresh grave of Ralston to muse upon the values of time, and the problems of life and destiny.

Last week we printed the address of the Indian Commission to the christian public. We failed to ask for it, editorially, the consideration it deserved. We desire now to commend it to every candid mind. We are heartily in favor of the policy which the Commission is trying to carry out. We deprecate the uncivil war which the old Indian Ring, and those whose prejudices are in favor of a different policy, are waging upon the endeavors of the government to be just, humane, and christian in its treatment of the Indians. We entreat all people to have patience with any errors or mistakes which are made, just now, inasmuch as the policy is on trial, and human nature is not quite perfect. A few years hence there will be no need of asking forbearance. The policy will have vindicated itself and silenced the voice of cavil. "Be just; and fear not."

One night last week, early in the week, according to announcement, Lieut. Gen. Sheridan arrived, and our citizens and authorities gave him a hearty welcome, amid salvos of artillery, and huzzas of the people. As a gallant soldier he deserves our tribute of praise, and we are glad that he was not received in silence. Here is what one of our papers says of the reception. "The streets throughout the line of march were densely crowded, the people cheering the illustrious visitor continuously, while the blaze of bonfires and pyrotechnics enhanced the splendor of the greeting. Opposite the Grand Hotel the carriage halted, and the troops of the National Guard marched in review past Sheridan. The party then moved into the hotel. In the large reception parlors a brilliant gathering of army officers and leading citizens awaited their coming. While the introductions were going on, the shouts of the people in the street became so vociferous that Mayor Otis led Sheridan to the balcony looking out upon New Montgomery street. As the Lieutenant-General presented himself to the gaze of the populace, the tumult of enthusiasm rose to the highest pitch. As soon as silence had been partially restored, and in answer to loud and frequent calls for a speech, General Sheridan, after frequently bowing his acknowledgments, said: "When I left Chicago on my way to the Pacific Coast, I felt that I was coming home." Here the noise of a band marching to its armory drowned the remainder of the sentence, and the General gave up any further attempt to speak. After midnight the gallant General was permitted to seek his repose. General Sheridan returns to this coast merely on a visit of pleasure. He will extend his travels to Oregon by the next steamer, and return to his headquarters in Chicago in a few weeks.

Mr. John Muir, the explorer, has found another Yosemite in the cañon of Kings, and speaks of it thus: "The deeply sculptured walls presented more and more exciting views, calling forth the unbounded admiration of the whole party. Bold, sheer brows standing forth into a full blaze of light; deep, shadowy side gorges and cañons, inhabited by wild cascades; groups of gothic gables, glacier-polished domes, coming into view in ever-changing combinations, and with different foregrounds. Yet no individual rock in the valley equals El Capitan or Half Dome; but on the other hand, from no position on the Yosemite walls could a section five miles in length be selected, equal, in downright beauty and grandeur, to five miles of the middle portion of the south wall of the new valley. This new Yosemite is already beginning to attract tourists, and its fame will soon equal that of the old. It is quite as accessible, its distance from the railroad being only about 45 miles in an air-line, and the greater portion of the distance is by a good wagon road. Horses and all the necessary outfit may be obtained at Visalia, and the excursion has the benefit of comprehending the finest groves of big trees in the state, as well as a section of the best pine and fir forests; and if the trail be followed to Independence, views will be had of the very highest portion of the Sierra. The Kearsarge Pass is over 12,000 feet in height, and is located in the midst of a perfect wilderness of peaks from 1300 to over 14,000 feet in height, rising from rare glacial meadows and lakes, and adorned around their bases by a multitude of the very dearest of Alpine flowers."

"The great movement of the late meeting of the American Philological Association, at Providence, was the appointment of a committee on Spelling Reform, consisting of Prof. W. D. Whitney of Yale, Dr. J. H. Trumbull of Hartford, Prof. F. J. Child of Harvard University, Prof. F. A. March, of Lafayette College, and Prof. S. S. Haldeman of the University of Pennsylvania. Whether they will succeed in having all the silent letters dropped from our printed language is, to say the least of it, a question of the future. There was no debate on the subject, which is certainly a strange fact. What these wise men think and will propose on so great a matter as the dropping of all silent letters from our English vocabulary, we are interested to know, and shall learn in due season." We take this paragraph from a report in the *New England Journal of Education*. This Association has, of course, no authority in the matter, but its recommendations will have great weight with the learned public, and the learned public, "the republic of letters," will have to decide what changes shall be made in our spelling. We are in favor of dropping not only all silent letters, but all other letters which are not essential to the making up of the word. The radical letters only should be retained. The true spelling school is yet to be held.

Memorial discourses respecting the late Rev. E. S. Lacy were preached last Sunday at the Divinity Church, Seminary Park, by Rev. Dr. Poor, and in the First Congregational and the Bethany Churches of this city.

The Rev. Edward Silas Lacy.

On the morning of the 23d of August, 1875, more than twenty-one years after his arrival in California, from the place of his sojourn in Napa Valley, the spirit of our dear brother, Lacy, passed into the skies, even as he was gazing into the blue depths, which he had asked that he might once more behold. We have already announced the mournful event, but we have much more that we should like to say, a part of which we now indite.

Our brother was a native of Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., where his venerated father still lives, in a green old age. His own mother died when he was of tender age, and he was adopted into the family of Mrs. Lacy, his aunt, who died a few years ago, in Oakland. He was a bright and promising lad. He learned easily, and was almost precocious as a scholar. He began teaching district school, in winter, when he was sixteen years old, and a high school when he was nineteen. And he was always master of the situation. It was *his* school, and he dominated it with a mind and heart as commanding as his person.

He entered Hamilton College in 1846, at the age of twenty. He was not then a professor of religion. Early in his college course, however, there was a revival in one of the smaller churches in the village of Clinton. Thither he went with only a few of his fellow-students. Before he went he avowed his purpose of making a "business of this thing." He said he believed in religion, that he ought to be a christian, and that he was going to improve the occasion. He did so. He went to the meetings, went forward with the inquirers, and there began his christian experience, giving the revival a wonderful impulse by his personal appearance, his promptitude, and the ardor and sincerity of his new life.

In those good days no young man became a christian without considering the possibility and the probability of his becoming a minister of the Gospel, and without signifying his willingness to become one. Our brother was not slow in committing himself. He was ready and glad to obey his Master in any way. He did not hesitate a moment. He threw himself with great warmth, zeal, and diligence into his studies, and graduated with honor in 1850. Three years later he finished the regular course of professional study at the Auburn Theological Seminary.

Early in 1854 he came to this coast under an appointment from the American Home Missionary Society. About one year he did such pioneer work, with great fidelity, at Crescent City, as all the ministers in the earlier years in this region had to do. In the summer of 1855, he supplied the Howard Presbyterian Church in San Francisco, in the absence of its then pastor, the Rev. S. H. Willey. With the year 1856 he entered on an engagement to act as pastor of the First Congregational Church in San Francisco for six months, at the close of which he became the settled pastor, by installation, the venerable Dr. Horace Bushnell, then sojourning in this state, preaching the sermon. That was the memorable year of the Vigilance Committee, with whose aims and movements Mr. Lacy and his congregation were in the fullest sympathy.

In this relation, as pastor of the oldest and largest Congregational church in the State, and among the best in the land, our dear brother and fellow laborer passed eight laborious years, full of events, experiences, successes, and blessednesses. He was absent a part of the year 1859, on a visit to the East, and returned with a wife, in whose society, full of tenderness, sweetness, devotion and love, he passed in delighted satisfaction the after years of his life.

In the spring of 1866 he had a slight flow of blood into the right lung. It seemed but a small matter, yet it was the beginning of the end which has just come. His work was at once suspended. He went East. He traveled and sojourned in Europe. At the end of ten years from the time he began work in his pastorate, he resigned, being convinced that he could never resume it. Then he went to a farm in Virginia, and grew better; so much better that, four years ago, he was persuaded to return to this coast and take charge of the new church enterprise, Divinity Church, near Mills Seminary, in Brooklyn Park. There he wrought well nearly three years. Then other troubles came, and his old trouble returned; and he struggled against it in vain. The last few months it has been evident that he was losing ground. Still it was thought, until last week, that he might live on for months, or even years. By some seemingly disorganizing process of the lungs his dissolution was hastened, and he sank away gradually, yet rapidly, and without pain or paroxysm, conscious to the last, cheerful, hopeful, resigned; making every needed suggestion for his departure, and talking of his Savior and the heavenly home as if they were in the next room, and he had only to open the door from one abode of joy into another and a better, and be forever at rest with the Lord.

Our brother had a commanding person and a powerful presence. His broad shoulders, large head, lofty brow, and towering form gave him the "front of Jove." His mind had in it something of the majesty of his person. His thoughts were massive and powerful. The dignity of a grand manhood was in all he said and did. He trifled with nothing. He lifted everything up to the level of his own plane of thoughtful movement. Yet, though so serious, he was not somber nor gloomy. His make-up was happy. He was cordial, genial, sympathizing, and abounding in good-fellowship. He had a good heart, and room in it for hosts of friends, and for all his brother ministers. In his home he was hospitable and entertaining, and he sent every guest away from his genial presence feeling that he had been favored, honored, and made better by the association. During his pastorate he found great delight among the children, and in the various households of his people. The youth flocked around him, and were made glad by his kindly word and smile. He sought particularly the welfare of the young men, and they were not slow in appreciating him. Scores of those who, under his guidance, were led to Christ, are now among the most active and useful christians in our churches. In the pulpit he had a great power of impression, through his depth of thought, lucid reasoning, reach of imagination, and through his unmistakable sincerity, earnestness, and wholeheartedness. But it was in the meetings for prayer, it is probable, that he shone most. There his consecration was manifest. There his spirit was in a glow. There he could tell of the greatness and wonderfulness of the Savior with unlimited freedom, with a vast wealth of illustration, and with the eloquence of a soul smitten with love and burning with admiration. All who frequented those meetings remember them with grateful affection, and speak of them with praise.

The years of our brother's laborious pastorate were few, but they were influential and decisive years, and shaped many an issue. They ran on from the sudden revolution in our municipal affairs nearly to the close of the great conflict in our national domain. From the first he was one of the most loyal and enthusiastic of ministers, and he blew a silver trumpet of no uncertain sound. It was in his church that "Mrs. Howe's grand Battle-hymn of the Republic" was put into song, to the tune of "John Brown"; a song which swiftly swept over every loyal state. He was abroad when Richmond fell, and he was taller than the Alps in his patriotic pride when the intelligence reached him that the nation was saved, and the bondman forever free.

And now, after another ten years of human vicissitude, he has been called to his reward. He leaves with his friends, his wife and three children, moderately provided for. He leaves to the church, the heritage of a faithful servant of God, and an example for the inspiration and encouragement of ministers. And he leaves to the world, the memory of a citizen who could be trusted to the utmost, and of a good man, whom it was a blessing to have known. O, brother! genial-spirited, great-souled, exulting so soon in the fruitions of thy toil—reluctantly, regretfully, sorrowfully, but not without some gleams of hope from behind the vail, we give thee our Hail, and Farewell!

Just at the close of the month of July there was held a meeting of prominent Englishmen at the Mansion House, in London, in support of a scheme for opening Central Africa to commerce and civilization. The Lord Mayor said: "Some few weeks ago he received an influential deputation on the subject of Central African exploration, and it was suggested to him, seeing that the slave traffic had to some extent been stopped by the Zanzibar Treaty, and if conducted at all, its headquarters were more toward the center of Africa and in the neighborhood of Timbuctoo, that it was very important to reach that district with greater ease and facility than at present. It was proposed with that object to let the waves of the Atlantic into the Great Desert of Sahara by removing a comparatively small barrier of sand, which now alone separated the low-lying lands of the Desert from the sea near Cape Juby and opposite, geographically speaking, the Canary Islands. Donald McKenzie then read a paper on the subject. He stated that the continent of Africa had an area of nearly a quarter of the entire land of the globe, and it had presented greater obstacles to human enterprise than any other part of the earth's surface. Commerce with North Central Africa was carried on across the Great Desert of Sahara from the shores of the Mediterranean. Caravans now performed dangerous and tedious journeys from Morocco, Algiers, Tripoli, Tunis and other ports to the kingdom Soudan. Two thousand miles of sterile and mountainous country had to be traversed and hostile tribes encountered before the nearest market was reached. In spite of the difficulties, about three millions' worth of British produce found its way annually to Soudan, which kingdom had no less than twenty millions of inhabitants. The great importance of opening those regions to commerce could not for a moment be doubted, and Timbuctoo formed the most favored spot for such intercourse, situated as it was, on the very edge of the desert. His plan was to open a direct commercial highway from the mouth of the river Belta, in the neighborhood of Capes Juby and Bogador, on the northwest coast of Africa, opposite the Canary Islands, to the northern bend of the Niger, at Timbuctoo, a distance of about 800 miles. That would form the shortest route to the interior, and was within easy access of Europe and America, the mouth of the Belta being distant 1500 miles from England. The engineering difficulties were inconsiderable, since the physical formation of that part of the Desert of Sahara which had to be crossed favored the project. He contended that the climate, the geography and the people were all favorable to the scheme, and if once the mouth of the Belta was cleared of sand the waters of the Atlantic would fill their former bed, thus establishing a direct communication with North Central Africa within easy distance of our ports. Instead of a trade of three millions annually, it might be increased ten-fold. The great continent of Africa would be opened to every wholesome influence, its vast resources would be developed, and the horrors of the slave trade would no longer stain its history."

An Appeal.

To the members of the Auxiliary Societies of the "Woman's Board of the Pacific":

At the last meeting of the "Woman's Board," an appeal was presented from our sister society in Chicago, for aid in the establishment of a girl's school in Kobe, Japan, to be under the control of Miss Talcott, formerly of Oakland, and Miss Dudley, of Chicago.

"This school, or 'Home'"—we quote from the circular sent—"is to be located on a beautiful inland sea, and is designed to accommodate thirty boarding pupils—a day school—and to afford a home for our young lady missionaries. This institution is a necessity if we look for any permanent good to the women of Japan." Its need is clearly set forth in the frequent letters of both Miss Talcott and Miss Dudley. "The Japanese themselves plead for it." From Miss Dudley's letter we quote: "It is to supply a pressing need which can be met in no other way, that this 'Home' has been called for; that we, who came from christian homes, sustained by the prayers of christian friends, may have a place where many of these poor girls may be gathered in and taught Christ and his love—may find him as their Savior, and be prepared to teach others of him." These letters also give the details of the plan—size and arrangements of the building, its beautiful location: "on one side, a bamboo grove, where, since we purchased our lot, a friend, one of the finest scholars in old Japan, has put up a home that he may be near us."

The "Woman's Board of the Interior," having adopted this "Home," asks us on this coast to help towards its completion. At the last meeting of our "Woman's Board," held in Oakland, it was unanimously voted to pledge our support to this work. This pledge was given, we believe, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, and in obedience to Christ's command, often reiterated and too often forgotten, "Go ye and teach all nations."

And so we appeal to Christian ladies throughout our state, and especially the members of all our auxiliary societies, for help to enable us to fulfill our pledges. The annual meeting of the W. B. M. P. is held in connection with the meetings of the General Association, in Plymouth Church, San Francisco. At that time it is hoped that representatives from all our auxiliary societies will be present, with reports of their year's work, and offerings for this Japan "Home," in which we feel that we are now stockholders.

It was also in the meeting in Oakland voted to present this appeal to our auxiliary societies through the columns of THE PACIFIC, hoping that through this channel it will reach all our members on this coast.

Religious Intelligence.

The West.

The Congregational churches of San Francisco, San Mateo, Sonoma, and Alameda counties are requested to be present by pastors and delegates at a meeting to be held at the First Congregational Church, in Oakland, on Tuesday, Sept. 21st, at 10 o'clock A. M., to consult with reference to the organization of these churches into a local conference.

WM. C. POND,
J. K. MCLEAN,
GEORGE MOOAR,
Committee of Bay Association.

The San Francisco Ministerial Union will meet at the United Presbyterian Church, on Mason street, at 4 P. M. September 6th.

The Chinese Mission Sunday-schools sustained in this city by the American Missionary Association, celebrated, for the first time, their Anniversary, at Bethany Chapel on last Thursday evening. The room was crowded by Americans and Chinese. The programme included recitations, dialogues, songs, and two addresses in English; one by Ah Lee, the other by Fung Affoo. Twenty-four Chinese took part in these exercises, all of them using the English language, and speaking quite intelligibly and forcibly. The two addresses were specially well expressed, appropriate and stimulating. No lover of Christ could have attended this anniversary without finding himself stirred with fresh hope and new zeal, craving it as a joy and a privilege to spend and be spent that the life-giving light of Christ may be poured into other hearts, benighted as these were not long ago.

The chapel erected by the Congregational church at San Jose, was dedicated last Sunday. The congregation crowded it to the utmost. The discourse by the pastor, Rev. T. T. Munger, is spoken of in highest terms as exhibiting in clear analysis and a most catholic spirit, the distinctive principles of Congregationalism. Eight persons were propounded for admission to the church on next Sabbath. One of the interesting features of the Sunday-school connected with this church, is the large Bible class taught by Prof. Norton, of the State Normal School. The ladies, with their usual tact, energy, and taste, have carpeted and furnished the chapel throughout. To meet expenses, a "fair" will be held in the large Music Hall, on Friday night, where they will be glad to see and entertain their friends from San Francisco, Oakland, etc., etc.

Rev. O. A. Ross has received and accepted a call to become pastor of the Congregational church at Clayton.

Rev. T. G. Thurston, formerly pastor of the Congregational church at Haywards, in this state, has settled at Taylorsville, Alexander county, North Carolina. He expects to open a school and will preach as he finds opportunity. He writes—"I think there is a prospect of usefulness before me here, and though it is a small place, I can live more comfortably than I ever did in California."

The Congregational churches in Santa Barbara and in Stockton have each recently taken their annual collection in aid of the Chinese missions of the Am. Missionary Association. The former contributed $25.00; the latter $28.00.

The Congregational church in Reno is out of debt: the last hundred dollars—an old balance on the bell—having been paid about a week ago.

The Presbytery of San Francisco have rescinded the resolution accepting the resignation of Rev. T. M. Dawson, and will now try that gentleman on a charge of conduct unbecoming a christian minister, with eleven specifications, including financial and social irregularities.—*Bulletin.*

The Baptist church in Albany, Oregon, is preparing to build a new house of worship.——Eight persons were baptized at the Baptist church in Salem, Oregon, on Sunday, Aug. 15.

Rev. E. Graham was installed as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Santa Barbara, on Aug. 15. The states of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Michigan, as well as California, were represented among the clergymen participating in the services. The sermon was by Rev. Mr. Honeyman, of Germantown, Pa.

From the *Advocate*.—We are informed that Rev. Wm. Taylor will not visit California before returning to India.—Rev. C. C. Stratton, of Salt Lake City, writes: "We dedicated our church on Sunday (15th) and raised in subscriptions $7,000; we have yet to raise $5,-

000 more. Chaplain McCabe remains. We hope to raise the amount needed before he leaves us. Bishop Haven left on Monday for Montana."——Rev. S. Kinsey reports the re-plastering of the Methodist church at Yuba City, and the purchase of a fine Troy bell. The entire cost of the improvements is $425, all of which is provided for.——The Oregon Conference chooses Rev. N. Doane as delegate to the General Conference, with Dr. Rufus Willard of Olympia, as lay-delegate. Rev. I. Dillon D. D. was re-elected editor of the *Pacific Christian Advocate*. Rev. Robert Bentley continues pastor of the Taylor St. Church, in Portland.——The Rocky Mountain Conference assembled at Salt Lake City, with Bishop Haven as presiding officer. Rev. G. M. Pierce and Judge McKean were chosen delegates to the General Conference.——The wish was expressed by acclamation that our good brother, Rev. Dr. Benson, be continued as editor of the *California Christian Advocate* for four years more. Rev. C. C. Stratton was transferred to the California Conference.

Much discussion is going on in the *Advocate*, in reference to the boundaries of the Pacific conferences. The questions are; shall Nevada Conference be absorbed by our California Conference? and, shall the California Conference be divided into three Conferences—Northern, Central, and Southern?

CLOVERDALE, Cal., Aug. 23, 1875.

EDITORS PACIFIC:

At this place, one hundred miles north of San Francisco, in a beautiful and healthy region, where there is a prospect of good patronage, and where capital invested in the enterprise would be supplemented, probably, by a liberal bonus on the part of our residents—is a chance for starting a First-class Academy and Boarding School, designed for both sexes. For the right person, with some capital, here is the opportunity. Address, Pastor of Congregational Church, Cloverdale, California.

Eastern and Foreign.

OUR NOTES.—Dr. W. W. Adams, of Fall River, Mass., shrinks from the offered Professorship to succeed Dr. Vermilye, at Hartford Theological Seminary, on account of health.——Prof. Tholuck, of Halle, Germany, is very feeble.——The A. B. C. F. M. has its annual meeting at Chicago this fall.——Dr. Pond writes a letter not approving of the Lectureship innovation in Theological Seminaries.——Ten years ago, the Congregational church at Saratoga, N. Y., was founded. Its forty-five members were able to raise $5000. Its 152 members now hold property worth about $80,000, having a net income of several hundred dollars over their indebtedness, which is $40,000. Its membership includes some of the most substantial citizens of Saratoga.

SEMI-CALIFORNIAN.—The Rev. Ben-Ezra S. Ely accepts the call from the Willow Creek church, in the Presbytery of Freeport, Illinois North.——Rev. D. Henry Palmer, of Brockport, has accepted the call of the First Presbyterian church of Penn Yan.——The three years of Rev. A. S. Fiske's labors in St. Peters, Rochester, N. Y., have witnessed steady growth in all directions, and the entire removal of a large and cumbersome debt.

OTHER BRIEF ITEMS.—Rev. W. T. Sprole, D. D., late of Newburgh, N. Y., has been called to the Woodward avenue Congregational church in Detroit.——Dr. Frederick A. Ross has resigned the care of the Presbyterian church of Huntsville, Ala., over which he has been pastor more than twenty years.——The *Presbyterian* naively says: "Mr. Finney worked out a system of theology of his own, but it has never gained any hold on the minds of other men, and is rarely studied now."

UNION SEMINARY.—A few years ago the Directors of the Union Theological Seminary purchased a plot near St Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second street, N. Y. The erection of new buildings for the use of the Seminary has been deferred, as the directors consider that the removal of the students beyond the present facilities of church connections and church work would be unwise. Without abandoning the purpose to erect new edifices at the proper time, on the site referred to, they are now improving and refitting the premises heretofore occupied by the Seminary in University Place.

BAXTER'S PULPIT.—The Unitarians in Kidderminster, England, possess Baxter's pulpit, having bought it some eighty years ago for five pounds, when it was turned out of St. Mary's church with old rubbish. Now they would not sell it for a hundred pounds, or for any money; neither would the Episcopalians if they still had it.

GLADSTONE NOTWITHSTANDING.—Mr. Gladstone's labored pouring of oil on the troubled waters of ecclesiastical agitation seems to have been "love's labor lost," for already the legal proceedings have been begun. The Evangelical "Church Association" has decided to prosecute Mr. Dale, the rector of St. Vedast's, who invited the congregation of St. Albans to use his church for services that were forbidden in their own. Ten churches in London have been visited by agents of the Association with a view to the institution of proceedings, and in Liverpool and Bristol the Evangelicals are preparing for energetic work in the same direction.

Y. M. C. A.—The election of officers for the Young Men's Christian Association was held Monday evening, in this city, together with the Board of Managers; the following names were elected—there being but one ticket in the field, of course gave the present representatives an easy chance of being elected to office: President, Jacob S. Taber; Vice-Presidents, A. B. Forbes, First Baptist, Wm. M. Cubery, Episcopal, E. D. Sawyer, Congregational, W. H. Codington, Methodist, J. K. S. Latham, Presbyterian; Recording Secretary, E. Irving Smith; Corresponding Secretary, B. K. Christopher; Treasurer, B. F. Sherwood; Chaplain and Librarian, Rev. H. Cox, D.D

Special Notices.

WHERE SHALL I PUT MY MONEY?—We take special pleasure in calling the attention of our readers who wish to place their money in a safe and profitable investment, to the advertisement of the Oakland Building and Loan Association, on this page. With such a man as C. W. Armes for President, and with the gentlemen of known financial ability and solid wealth who are its Board of Directors, this institution commands the respect and confidence of the community; and we are happy to direct our friends to it.

WONDERFUL are the cures which have been effected by WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. It is a direct cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, whooping cough, etc., and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Thousands give unsolicited testimony as to its effect.

IT IS WORTH KNOWING.—The Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine is to-day the simplest, most perfect, most easily operated, best made, most durable, and in every way the most valuable sewing machine in existence, and it is sold fifteen dollars less than all other first-class machines.

Machines will be delivered at any Railroad station in the country, free of transportation charges, if ordered through the Company's Branch House. They send an elegant catalogue and chromo circular free on application.

This Company want a few more good agents.

STAMMERING CURED.—I cheerfully state that Dr. N. A. Moses, of the California Institute, has relieved me of stammering of fifteen years' duration, and I am fully satisfied that his art will cure any person afflicted with that distressing malady; and I cordially recommend those similarly afflicted to call on the Doctor, 632 Market street, and be cured.

JOSEPH BROWN,
At Bancroft's Printing Office, 721 Market St.

I have been intimately acquainted with Mr. Brown four years, and fully endorse the above.

O. B. TURRELL,
With Bancroft, 721 Market St.

I cheerfully state that Dr. N. A. Moses has relieved my son of stammering, and I fully endorse his treatment. DR. J. J. WILBERT,
703 Market St.

Reference—W. H. SMITH, 151 New Montgomery St. aug22

PACIFIC PURCHASING AGENCY.—For the purpose of facilitating communication between the readers of THE PACIFIC and its advertisers, we have concluded to offer our services gratuitously to all, in the purchase of *any article* for sale in San Francisco; also in answering any reasonable inquiry in relation to anything in the market. As these services are offered *gratuitously*, all letters must be accompanied with stamp for return answer. Orders should be very explicit, stating how articles are to be sent; and must contain stamps for prepayment of postage, if articles are to be forwarded by mail.

The Tea of Commerce.

Much mystery has for a long time existed upon the subject of the species of evergreen tea shrubs, that produces the tea of commerce. In China black tea is mostly made from the leaves of the Bohea, and from tea viridis *green and black tea* is prepared. As it depends on the quality of the leaves, and the roasting or firing process that the tea leaves go through, the leaves when gathered possess nothing of the aroma or flavor of the tea of commerce. The aroma is only developed by the roasting or firing which the leaves undergo in the process of drying. This firing the tea induces chemical changes in the tea leaves, and causes quite a change in flavor of the different pickings. The first picking is the best, especially the young leaves that are picked when the leaf buds commence to open. These young leaves make a very choice tea that brings a high price. For green teas, the leaves are fired soon after being gathered, and as soon as the leaves commence to wilt they are rolled and then returned to the roasting pans, and kept in motion until they are dry and of a green color.

For making Black teas, the tea leaves are spread out in the air until they commence to wilt; then fired for a few moments, then rolled and aired again, then slowly fired until the dark color and fine flavor is obtained.

Geo. T. Hanley & Co., 922 Market street, make this their specialty, and are always able to give their patrons every advantage in the purchase of teas.

For the best photographs, go to Ingersoll's, corner of Broadway and Twelfth Sts., Oakland.

COUGHS.—A medical preparation in the form of a lozenge is the most convenient. *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* allay irritation which induces coughing, giving relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints.

☞ WE are told that Wm. Sherman & Co. are the oldest merchant tailoring establishment in California. However that may be, we are sure of one thing, viz: that Mr. Sherman is one of the most popular U. S. Sub-Treasurers we have ever had on this coast.

☞ G. G. HAYDEN, Dentist, No. 719 Clay street, is acknowledged by all pioneer families as a good and careful operator.

STRIKINGLY BEAUTIFUL PORTRAITS.—Always progressive, G. D. Morse, the popular proprietor of the Palace of Art at 417 Montgomery street, has made further important improvements in photography and is now producing various styles of portraits of extraordinary beauty. The finish is more brilliant, the light and shade being introduced with greater artistic effect, and the features more clearly shown. Never before has anything equal to them been issued by a photographic gallery in this or any other city, and the admiration they excite is unexampled. All the artists of this celebrated establishment, as well as the proprietor, are emulous to excel in their respective departments, and being talented and accomplished, produce the most beautiful results.

"The SAN FRANCISCO WEEKLY STAR published every Friday, by Geo. T. Hanly & Co., is a first-class family paper. Subscription price $1.50 per year, postage paid. Sample copies sent to any address on application."

To the Electors of San Francisco.

Without solicitation on my part I have been nominated for the position of Mayor of San Francisco.

I challenge any gentleman in any of the various Nominating Conventions or Committees to state that either directly or indirectly, I solicited the vote of any member of the various bodies which have nominated candidates for the respective positions in our Municipal Government.

I believe that for the office of Mayor, an office possessing neither salary nor emoluments sufficient to excite the desire of any man to obtain the office for the pay, that a citizen should not be wanting in dignity, by either soliciting, trading for, or purchasing votes, to secure the position of a candidate for the office of Mayor of San Francisco.

If elected, I will enter the office untrammeled by any pledges; I am under no obligation to any corporation, clique, or individual, which would cause me to betray the people; on all the living issues of the day I am in accord with the people.

I am of the opinion that the city should own its Water and Gas, and I believe that until it does become possessed of suitable works, that the price of both Water and Gas should be regulated and controlled by law.

I am opposed to the extravagant expenditures of the public moneys, and to any expenditure not strictly authorized by law.

I am of the opinion that the law at present authorizes (and if it is not explicit enough should be made so) that the chief executive officers should note the manner of the performance of the duties of the various officers. If elected Mayor I should certainly exercise my right of inspection under the law, and report to the proper officers and to the people, any dereliction on the part of any official.

I am of the opinion that San Francisco should have the management of her own local affairs, and being more intelligent as regards what is for her best interests than the public of the other portions of the State could possibly be, should be granted more power.

My private character and public record are open to the criticism of the public. Having lived in your midst for a quarter of a century, identified, as I have been, with the growth of the city, and my interests being identical with the interests of the people, and believing that, if elected, I might be of use to the people in my endeavor to have an honest, faithful, efficient and intelligent administration of the City Government, I solicit the support of the citizens of any or all political denominations for the office of Mayor, for which, I repeat, I was nominated without solicitation; and, if elected, I can perform the duties of the office free from political or personal entanglement. H. A. COBB.

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THE EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN.

Until he retires from active practice in a short time, will receive a limited number of patients daily, from 10:30 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 7.30 P. M.

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It would be more agreeable to the Doctor if persons who desire to consult him would satisfy themselves as to his skill and successful mode of treatment before calling. This would tend to remove misapprehensions and all necessity for explanations.

SEVERAL HUNDREDS

Of testimonials from well known citizens have been published in behalf of the suffering; also a list of references, embracing some of our most prominent residents, whose names have been given that the most skeptical may, with all others, have every opportunity of satisfying themselves that the peculiarly successful scientific method of treatment adopted by Dr. Aborn is everything it is represented to be. Evidences have accumulated in proof of this, grateful testimonials of remarkable cures being still daily received by him. Many of these are contained in the pamphlets and papers published by him for gratuitous distribution. nov10

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NEW PIANOS FOR $250. ALSO, Pianos exchanged, rented, tuned, and repaired, by B. CURTAZ, 20 O'Farrell St., near Market. sep22a



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A provision firm advertises in one of the weekly papers thus:

SMITH & BROWN,
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Now, who cares for Smith & Brown, or whose attention is attracted by seeing *their* names in print? Would it not answer the purpose much better for which men advertise, if their specialty were set up thus:

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THEY ARE THE
King of Pianos
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—o—
Kohler, Chase & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
635 Clay Street, S. F.; and Broadway, near Fourteenth St., Oakland.

If the public had to be told of the latest item of interest to every man in Oakland or Alamada Co., THE PACIFIC, with its large and varied fonts of newest and most stylish job types, would excite general curiosity by the following lines:

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Each stockholder pays into this Association the small sum of One Dollar per month for each share subscribed, which entitles him to borrow money upon proper security, to an amount not exceeding twohundred dollars for each share held by him.

Loans made at 9 per cent. per annum.

Every Borrower shares in the Profits of the institution, and pays back his loan in monthly installments of one dollar per share.

Every Poor Man can have a Home by taking stock in this Association, and then borrowing from it enough to buy his property.

Every Man his own Capitalist.

Stock subscriptions taken, and further information given, at the office of the Secretary,

F. S. PAGE,
1007 Broadway, Oakland,
Or to
E. W. WOODWARD,
aug15o 958 Broadway.

And so on, we could exemplify *ad infinitum*. A word to the wise is sufficient.

ADVERTISE!

Do it extensively; make the proper selection of newspapers, and *don't omit* in that selection THE PACIFIC. It is one of the oldest weekly papers on the coast; its circulation is larger than any other of its class; it numbers among its subscribers the best portion of the reading public—people who have money to spend—and if you don't feel up to the work in composing your own advertisement, express your wishes to the Advertising Agent of THE PACIFIC, who will do his best to help you, and make the advertisement what it should be—attractive.

Some people think that advertisements are not read. The trouble is, they are often set up in such poor style that they are never seen unless specially sought for. An advertisement of "Clerk Wanted," handsomely displayed, as only THE PACIFIC can display it, will, we believe, bring two or three hundred letters in a single day, and postage stamps enough to more than pay for the cost of the insertion will be enclosed for answers which are never sent, as the writing of so many would be too great a tax on the advertiser. Find out what the people want, tell them of it through THE PACIFIC, and you can make a fortune—if you

ADVERTISE IN "THE PACIFIC." ADVERTISE

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KNABE PIANO.
Square, Grand, And Upright.



Peerless in Tone, Action, and Durability.

THESE INSTRUMENTS HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION THROUGHOUT THE GREAT music centers of Europe and America, for quality of tone, perfect action, thorough workmanship, and extraordinary durability. Such eminent authority as Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, Maurmontel, Vieuxtemps, Jehin Prume, Wolfsohn, Charles Fradel, Schultz, Beuthen, Groscurth, De Pelchin, Staab, Heller, Tetsa, De Vivo, Kunkel, Webster, Zellner, and many others, have pronounced the KNABE PIANO equal in every respect to the best instruments manufactured in Europe or America, and superior in some important features to any other. The KNABE PIANOS have been manufactured about 30 years, and are found to withstand the effects of the most trying climates, whether characterized by extreme changes of heat and cold, or of dryness and moisture. Every instrument fully warranted. For Illustrated Catalogue and Price Lists, apply to

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.,
MUSIC DEPARTMENT, - NO. 723 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE PRINCE ORGANS.

The Parlor and Church Organs and Melodeons manufactured by Geo. A. Prince & Co. are the most popular in use. Over 55,000 of these instruments are now in use in various parts of the world. They are absolutely unrivalled in quality of tone, durability, beauty of design and workmanship. In price they defy competition. Call and see them, or send for circular.

Sheet Music and Music Books—a Full Assortment in the Music Warerooms of
A. L. BANCROFT & CO., - 723 Market St., San Francisco.

1810. 1875.

PACIFIC DEPARTMENT
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE Co
Hartford Connecticut



APPLINT MANAGER
$2,757,907.59 CASH ASSETS

Agents in all the Principal Cities and Towns of the Coast.

No. 313 CALIFORNIA STREET.

1810. oct25 1875.

To Save
REMOVAL!
The undersigned, intending to occupy their NEW STORE,
130 Sutter Street,
About the FIRST OF SEPTEMBER, previous to that time offer
Extraordinary Inducements
To parties in need of
FRENCH CHINA!
GLASSWARE, ETC.
B. NATHAN & CO.,
540 Kearny St.,
o-aug19 Cor. of Sacramento.

Secure a
HOMESTEAD
WITH AN INCOME!
Raisin Culture! Fruit Drying!
The most profitable and delightful Industry in California.
ONLY NINE HOURS' RIDE FROM SAN FRANCISCO BY RAIL.
200 Twenty-Acre Farms, at $1,000 each.
TERMS: $100 CASH; $12.50 per month for sixty months, and $150 at the end of the time, unless the income pays it before—will buy a twenty-acre farm in the
CENTRAL CALIFORNIA COLONY,
NEAR FRESNO,
On the Central Pacific Railroad, improved as follows: The whole tract, 4,000 acres, will be inclosed with a tight fence. Twenty-three miles of road will be laid out within it, and lined with choice shade trees. Water for irrigation will be brought to the land within sixty days from Kings River. The water is purchased with the land. Two acres of choice Raisin Vines will be set out on each twenty-acre farm. A nursery will be established, and additional vines, or the more valuable fruit trees, will be set out by special contract on very moderate terms. The land is the best for the purpose in California, and the climate is especially favorable to the business of Fruit Drying.

Those wishing to locate immediately upon the property can do so, and cultivate the same to suit themselves, the Company carrying out their original plan of planting the two acres of vines, in addition to the shade and fruit trees.

Pamphlets, maps, and particulars at the
California Immigrant Union Office,
No. 1 WEBB ST., SAN FRANCISCO.
WM. H. MARTIN, - General Agent.
DIXON & FAYMONVILLE.
july22tf Agents, Fresno.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

The King of the Body is the brain; the stomach its main support; the nerves its messengers; the bowels, the kidneys, and the pores its safeguards. Indigestion creates a violent revolt among these attaches of the regal organ, and to bring them back to their duty there is nothing like the regulating, purifying, invigorating, cooling operation of

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient

It renovates the system and restores to health both the body and the mind.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Go to Oregon!

No Droughts, no Storms, no Cold Winters or Hot Summers in Oregon.

OREGON IS THE
Finest Farming Country
In the World.

It has never experienced a failure of crops. Mean temperature: Spring, 52°; Summer, 67°; Autumn, 58°; Winter, 39°. Average Rainfall, 44 inches.

Plenty of
Government Land,
—AND—
Cheap Railroad Land in Oregon.
RAILROAD LAND
Sold for Greenbacks.
Go to Oregon!

For further information, apply at the office of the STATE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION for Oregon,
504 BATTERY ST.
Opposite the Custom House, San Francisco, where information concerning the resources of Oregon and Washington Territory, maps and pamphlets can be procured free of charge. o13nov75

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
MASONIC
Savings and Loan Bank,
No. 6 Post St. - Masonic Temple, San Francisco.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held July 18th, 1875, a dividend was declared at the rate of nine and one-fourth (9¼) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and seven and one-half (7½) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, for the semi-annual term ending July 21, 1875, free of all taxes.
aug30 H. T. GRAVES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
THE
Western Savings & Trust Company
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

Have declared a dividend of ten (10) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and eight (8) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, payable at their bank, northeast corner Post and Kearny streets, on and after July 10th, 1875. FREDERICK CLAY,
J. H. GRIFFITHS, Secretary. Cashier.
july22tf

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE
HIBERNIA
Savings and Loan Society.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 27, 1875.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Society, held this day, a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum was declared on all deposits, for the six months ending July 21st, instant, free from Federal tax, and payable immediately.
EDWARD MARTIN,
aug28 Secretary.

MASONIC
Savings & Loan Bank.
NO. 6 POST ST., MASONIC TEMPLE.

☞ **Term and Ordinary Deposits Received** in any amount, from one dollar and over, and from persons of all classes, male or female, old or young, lodges, churches and other associations, trustees, administrators, and executors. Loans made on approved security. Capital and Reserve Fund $171,837.71. Rate of last dividend—9½ per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, 7½ per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits. Number of deposit accounts, 3,500. Certificates of deposit issued payable in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and the principal cities of the Atlantic States and Canada; also, London, Paris, Hamburg, and all the principal cities of Europe.
WM. H. CULVER, PRESIDENT.
H. T. GRAVES, Secretary. june7tf

$10 to $500 Invested in Wall Street often leads to fortune. A 72 page book explaining everything, and copy of *Wall Street Review* SENT FREE. JOHN HICKLING & CO. Bankers and Brokers, 72 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. o24sep75

Home Circle.

The Altered Motto.

Writes Dr. Schoff to the EVANGELIST: One of Pearsall Smith's most devoted advocates is the Rev. Theodore Monod of Paris, (son of Frederick, and nephew of Adolf) who addressed the the Brighton Convention very effectively. He studied in America and speaks English perfectly. He has embodied the theology of entire self-consecration in a beautiful hymn, written during the meetings at Broadlands.

Oh the bitter shame and sorrow,
That a time could ever be,
When I let the Saviour's pity
Plead in vain, and proudly answered
"All of self, and none of Thee."

Yet He found me; I beheld Him
Bleeding on the accursed tree,
Heard Him pray "Forgive them, father!"
And my wistful heart said faintly,
"Some of self, and some of Thee."

Day by day His tender mercy,
Healing, helping, full and free,
Sweet and strong, and ah! so patient,
Brought me lower, while I whispered
"Less of self, and more of Thee."

Higher than the highest heavens,
Deeper than the deepest sea,
Lord, Thy love at last hath conquered;
Grant me now my soul's desire—
"*None of self, and all of Thee.*"

Five in the Pea-Shell.

BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

Five peas sat in a pea-shell. They were so green, and the shell was so green. Therefore they thought that the whole world was green—in which opinion they were about right. The shell grew, and the peas grew, too. They could accommodate themselves very well to their narrow house, and sat very happily together, all five in a row. The sun shone outside and warmed the shell. The rain made it so clear that you could see through it. It was warm and pleasant in there, clear by day and dark by night, just as it should be. The five peas grew very fast, and became more intelligent the older they were.

"Shall I always be compelled to sit here?" said one of the peas; "I really am afraid that I shall get hard from sitting constantly. I do believe strange things are going on outside of our shell as well as in here."

Weeks passed on, and the peas became yellow, and the shell grew yellow too. "All the world is yellow!" said they. And we cannot blame them, under the circumstances, for the exclamation.

One day their house was struck as if by lightning. They were torn off by somebody's hand, and were put into a coat-pocket which had been nearly filled with peas.

"Now there is going to be an end of us," they sighed to one another, and began to prepare themselves for the change. "But if we live, I would like to hear from one who goes the farthest."

"It will soon be over with us all," said the smallest, but the largest one replied. "Let come what will, I am ready."

Knack! the shell burst, and all five rolled out in the bright sunshine. Soon they lay in a little boy's hand. He held them fast, and said they would be excellent for his little gun. Almost immediately they were rolled down the barrel of his shot-gun. Out again they went into the wide world.

"Now I am flying out into the world! Catch me if you can?" So said one, and he was very soon out of sight.

The second one said: "I am going to fly up into the sun. He is a charming shell, and would be just about large enough for me," and off he flew.

"Wherever we go, we are going to bed," said two others. And they hit the roof of a great stone house, and rolled down on the ground.

"I am going to make the best of my lot," said the last one. And it went high up, but came down against the balcony window of an old house, and caught there in a little tuft of moss. The moss closed up, and there lay the pea. Everybody seemed to forget that little pea, but not so. God remembered it well.

"I shall make the best of my lot," it said, as it lay there. A poor woman lived in the room back of the balcony window. She spent the whole day in making little toys of wood and shells, which was her way of getting a little money. She had a good strong body, but nevertheless she was a very poor widow, and the prospect was that she would always be one. In that little room lived her half-grown, delicate daughter. A whole year she had been living there, and it seemed as if she could neither live nor die.

"She will soon go off to see her little sister," sighed her mother. "I had two dear children, and it was a difficult task for me to take care of both of them. But the Lord made a compromise by taking one of them to live with him. Now, I would like to keep this one with me, but it appears as if God wants them both with him. Soon she will go and see her sister!"

But the sick girl still lived, and lay patiently on her sick-bed, while her mother worked with her hands for their daily bread.

By-and-by spring-time came on. One morning, when the laborious mother was going about her work, the friendly sun shone through the little window, and all along the roof. The sick girl looked down at the bottom of the window and saw something growing.

"What kind of a weed is that?" she said. "It is going to grow against our window. See! the wind is shaking it!"

And the mother came to the window and opened it a little. "Just see!" she exclaimed. "That is a splendid pea-vine; it is now shooting out its green leaves. How it likes the little crevice! Soon we will have a garden!"

Then the sick girl's bed was moved close to the window, so that she could see the little climbing pea. Then her mother went to work again.

"Mother, I really believe I shall get well again," said the daughter, one evening to her mother. "The sun has been shining into the window so kindly today, and the pea-vine is growing so fast, that I believe I shall soon be able to go out into the bright sunshine."

"I would to God it could be so," said the mother. But she did not believe it could come to pass.

Then she stuck down a little stick for the pea-vine to run on, and tied a string around it to keep the wind from blowing it away. Every day it grew higher and larger.

"Now it is beginning to blossom," said the mother one day, as she went up to the window. "I am beginning to think my dear daughter will get well again." She had noticed that she had been getting more cheerful and stronger of late. So on the morning that the pea-vine blossomed she raised her up in bed and leaned her against a chair. The next week she was able for the first time for many, many months, to get out of bed and take a few steps.

How happy she was as she sat in the bright sunshine and looked at the growing pea-vine! The window was open, and the morning breeze came skipping in. The girl leaned her head out of the window and kissed her vine. That day was a happy holiday to her.

"The good Father in heaven, my dear child, has planted that little flowering pea there for you, and also to bring hope and joy to my heart." So spoke the mother, and truly too.

Now what became of the other peas? The one which flew out into the wide world, and said, as he passed, "Catch me if you can," fell into the gutter beside the street, and was swallowed by a dove.

The two which went off together fared no better, for they were both devoured by the hungry pigeons.

The fourth pea, which went off toward the sun, didn't get half way there, but fell in a water-spout and lay there for weeks, growing larger all the time.

"I am getting so corpulent," it said one day, "I shall soon burst, I am afraid, and that certainly will be the last of me."

And the chimney, who afterwards wrote his epitaph, told me a few days ago that he did burst. So that was the last of him.

But the sick girl stood one day with bright eyes and red cheeks at her mother's little window, folding her hands over the beautiful pea-vine, thanking her heavenly Father for his goodness.

"I am proud of my vine," said the widow. And so said all the world.

Laura Bridgman.

A writer in the *Christian Union* thus describes a visit to Laura Bridgman, Dr. Howe's pupil, born blind, deaf and dumb, at her home near the Institution for the Blind at South Boston:

"If any one supposes that by reason of her deprivation she is queer or awkward in person or manners, he is altogether in error. There is nothing at all singular in her appearance. When I entered the parlor a member of the family with whom she lives was playing on the piano, and close beside her, on a low seat, there was a very slight, very erect, quiet, self-possessed looking girl, who seemed to be listening to the music, while her hands were busy over some crocheting or similar work. She would have been taken for a guest who was nimbly fashioning some pretty article while being entertained with music.

The expression of her face was bright and interesting, and one watching her satisfied look would have been slow to believe that she did not hear. The green shade over her eyes indicated that she was one of the blind. She had on a brown dress, a blue ribbon at the neck, a gold ring and chain, and a watch or locket in her belt—a neatly attired, genteel, ladylike person, looking about thirty-five, though her age is really not far from forty-four, with soft, brown hair, smooth and fine, a well shaped head, fair complexion and handsome features. That was Laura. Dr. Howe spoke of her as 'comely and refined in form and attitude, graceful in motion and positively handsome in features,' and of her 'expressive face, which, indeed, in sensibility and intelligence, is above instead of below the average. As soon as the information was conveyed to her that she had a visitor from her native State, who knew people in the town where her nearest kindred live, she came swiftly across the room, leaving her work on the center table as she passed it, and grasping my hand, laughed with the eagerness of a child.

Then she sat down face to face with the lady who has charge of her, and commenced an animated conversation, by the manual alphabet, easily understood by one who has practiced it; but the sleight-of hand by which the fingers of the friendly hostess, manipulating on Laura's slender wrists, communicated with that living consciousness shut in there without one perfect sense except to taste and touch, was something mysterious and inscrutable to my duller sense. Yet that the communication was definite, quick, incisive, so to speak, was manifest enough, for Laura's face beamed, and she was all alert. Partly by the letters and partly by signs she said a great deal to me. 'She ought to be at home to be company for mother,' she said; and once or twice she fashioned the word 'mamma' very distinctly with her lips. With regard to this vocal expression, Dr. Howe says: 'She has attained such facility for talking in the manual alphabet that I regret that I did not try also to teach her to speak by vocal organs or regular speech.' She asked if I knew a member of her family now dead, and said, 'That was a long year after Carl died.'

She seemed brimming over with things to tell me, and wanted me to know about her teaching some of the blind girls to sew, which is part of her daily employment in the school near by, and which she takes great pride in, threading the needles and making her pupils pick out their work if it is not done nicely. She is a good seamstress herself, does fancy work, and can run a sewing machine. Next, she caught hold of my hand and led me up two flights of stairs to her room to show me her things, but the first movement was to take me to the window, where she patted on the glass and signified that I should see what a pleasant prospect there was from it. And there she, who had never seen or heard, waited by my side in great content while I looked and listened. The sky was blue, with white clouds floating over it, and birds were singing. It was a perfect April day, but she could get no consciousness of it except in the softness of the air. Yet her face was radiant, and she stood there as though she both saw and heard.

I wish I could bring before all those who are discontented with their lot, repining because God has withheld something from them or taken something away, the cheerful face of this girl who has so little, but who accepts it as if she had all; who has never seen a human countenance or heard a human voice; who in the infinite glory and beauty of this outward world has no part, shut in by herself in that silent, dark, unchanging, awful loneliness. Finally she took out a sheet of paper, pressed it down on her French writing board, examined the point of her pencil, and wrote her autograph: 'God is love and truth. L. N. Bridgman.' And then from her needle-case and spool-box she produced a cambric needle and fine cotton, and showed me how she threaded a needle, which was done by holding the eye against the tip of the tongue, the exquisite nicety of touch in her tongue guiding her to pass the thread through. It was done in an instant, though it seemed impossible to do it at all, and then she presented me the threaded needle triumphantly, having secured it by slipping a knot."

Limit your Wants

From the nature of things the income of most of the inhabitants of the earth must be limited, and indeed within very narrow bounds. The product of labor throughout the world, if equally divided, would not make the share of each individual large. It is impossible that every one should be what is called rich. But it is by no means impossible to be independent. And what is the way to compass this—as Burns appropriately designates it—"glorious privilege?" The method is very simple. It consists in one rule: Limit your wants. Make them few and inexpensive. To do this would interfere but little with yonr real enjoyment. It is mostly a matter of habit. You require more, or you are satisfied with less, just as you have accustomed yourself to the one or the other.

Limit your wants, estimate their cost, and never exceed it, taking pains always to keep it inside of your income. Thus you will secure your lasting independence. Young men, think of this. A great deal of the happiness of your lives depends upon it. After having made yonr money, spend it as you choose, honestly; but be sure you make it first.

Again Triumphant!!

FIRST PREMIUM

AT SACRAMENTO

State Fair, 1874,

AWARDED TO THE SPLENDID

PIANOS

—OF—

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.,

WM. G. BADGER, SOLE AGENT,

No. 13 Sansome Street,

OFFICIAL:

SACRAMENTO, October 1, 1874.

To W. G. BADGER, Esq., 13 Sansome St.:

We hereby certify that the Pianos of HALLET, DAVIS & CO. were awarded the

TWO PREMIUMS

For Best Square Grand Piano,

Best Boudoir Piano exhibited at State Fair, 1874.

(Signed) R. T. YARNDLY, HERRMANN WACHHORST, R. C. MARSH, JNO. McNEILL, Committee.

GRAY'S

Music Stores.



LATEST EASTERN MUSIC.

The only House on the Pacific Coast that publishes and engraves its own Music.

Constantly New Publications.

The Sole Agency for Steinway & Son's Pianos; the Burdett and Shoninger Organ; the largest stock of Sheet Music, Pianos, Organs, Books, Brass and String Instruments, west of Chicago; Guild, Church & Co.'s Pianos; Haines' Pianos; the M. Gray Square and Upright; the Roenisch and Steinway Upright. New Music published daily.

o-1jan76 M. GRAY, No. 105 Kearny St., San Francisco. And 101 First St., Portland, Oregon.

ESTEY ORGANS.



1000 sold monthly; fully guaranteed. Are taking the lead everywhere. Send for illustrated Catalogue.

CHAS. S. EATON, Gen. Ag't,

138 Montgomery Street. *sep18

$250.

NEW PIANOS FOR $250. ALSO, Pianos exchanged, rented, tuned, and repaired, by B. CURTAZ, 20 O'Farrell St., near Market. sep22s



MASON AND HAMLIN'S ORGANS

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$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first-class. Particulars sent free. Address, J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo, SPL&B30aug75

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Photographs Painted and Retouched in Ink, from the smallest to full life-size, always in the most satisfactory manner, on very moderate terms. sep10tf

TENTH

Industrial Exhibition

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Mechanics' Institute,

Will be opened to the public at the Industrial Fair Building, Eighth street, between Market and Mission, on

Tuesday, August 17th, 1875,

At 11 A. M., with the usual ceremonies.

THE HON. W. J. SHAW

Will deliver the Opening address. By the addition of the new Horticultural Department 20,000 feet exhibitors' space have been added to the building.

There is no charge for exhibitors' room, and steam power is furnished free.

J. H. GILMORE, Superintendent, or J. H. CULVER, Secretary, at Mechanics' Institute, 27 Post St., will promptly answer all inquiries, personally or by letter.

Double Season Tickets (Gentleman and Lady), $5.00
Single Season Tickets 3.00
Children's Season Tickets 1.50
Single admission ..... 50 Cents

Fair open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M., each day, except Sundays.

By order Board of Managers.

A. S. HALLIDIE, President.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.
PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA.
CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE.
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for,

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins. Price, $1.00.

WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for *Worms—Pin, Tape, etc.*

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, MASS., July 18, 1869.

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HANNAH P. KNAPP.

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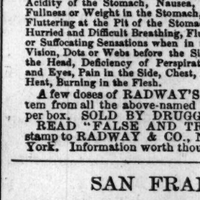
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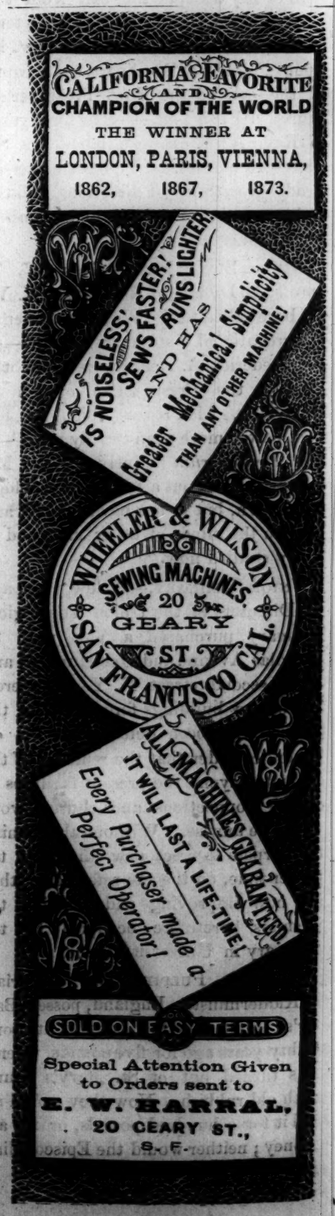
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Keep tea in a close chest or cannister.

Keep coffee by itself, as its odor affects other articles.

Keep bread and cake in a tin box or stone jar.

Cranberries will keep all winter in a firkin of water in a cellar.

September and October butter is the best for winter use.

Oranges and lemons keep best wrapped in soft paper, and, if possible, laid in a drawer.

The standard adopted by the United States is the Winchester bushel, 18½ inches in diameter inside, 8 inches deep, and contains 2,150 42-100 cubic inches. It is the legal bushel of each State having no special statute bushel of its own. A half-bushel measure should contain 1,075 21-100 cubic inches.

To find the contents of a cylindrical measure multiply the square of the diameter by .785,398 and then by the depth. Example: 18½x18½=342.25 342.25x.785,398=268,803; 268,803x8=2,150 42-100;

The United States standard gallon measures 23 cubic inches.

A barrel contains 40 gallons or 9,240 cubic inches.

The best way to cook codfish—Strip it of its skin and cut in pieces about the size of one's hand; place it in water and allow it to simmer on the stove until it becomes tender. It should never be allowed to boil. Boiling hardens and darkens the fish, and deprives it of much of its flavor.

Mackerel come in barrels, half-barrels, quarter-barrels, and kits, containing, full weight, respectively, 200, 100, 50, and 20 lbs.

Pork, full weight, should contain 200 lbs., but the standard has been reduced to 190 lbs.; pickled beef hams in barrels 306 and 220 lbs.; clear sides in bulk, in boxes, 500 lbs. and in hhds. from 800 to 1,000 lbs.

Salt—Ashton's, Marshall's, and other Liverpool brands—come in bags, 224 lbs.; New York State, in barrels and bags, 240 and 280 lbs.; cases table salt contain 60 boxes, about 2 lbs. each. Salt also comes in small packets, put up in sacks, three sizes: 25, 10 lb. packets; 40, 6 lbs., and 80, 3 lbs.

Oolong teas are very highly dried, of wiry, brittle leaf, and valued according to degree of strength and pungency, and freedom from dust.

Souchongs are the strongest black teas. The leaves are large, thin, and often broken. The infusion is clear, golden, and aromatic.

Congou teas have small, short, grayish-black leaves,

Gunpowder is a heavy tea, of a dark green hue, and the leaves rolled in hard balls.

Imperials are in larger grains than Gunpowders, and in color a silvery green.

Hysons have long, straight, fleshy, grayish-green leaves, rolled lengthwise on themselves, with sweet aromatic flavor.

Twankays are known by the large, yellowish, badly rolled leaves and strong odor. The infusion is a deep yellow, and of clear sharp taste.—*Exchange.*

Household Receipts.

OYSTER SAUCE.—Take two dozen of oysters, strain the liquor, and put the whole into a saucepan; simmer, but not boil them, as it tends to harden them; take the oysters carefully from the liquor, so as not to break them, and then add to the liquor a piece of butter about as large as the bowl of a large spoon, previously mixed well with a large spoonful of flour, stirring constantly till they boil, then add two-thirds of a cup of rich milk, and stir till it boils up again; a little pepper and salt, if necessary; pour this over the oysters, and it makes a splendid sauce for fowl or fish, or meats of any kind.

BAKED BEANS, No. 1.—The small pea-bean is considered the best for baking; soak one quart over night; in the morning, drain and boil slowly, until soft; put the beans in a deep earthen pot, with a tablespoon of syrup; take one pound of pork, partly lean, score, and conceal, except the rind, in the middle of the beans, cover with boiling water, and bake in a hot oven from four to six hours; when partly baked it is better to cover them, and if the water wastes so that the beans become dry, add more water.

BAKED BEANS No. 2.—Soak a quart of beans over night; in the morning drain them and put them in a pot with a quart or three pints of water, and let them boil till they crack; take two pounds of nice salted pork, wash and scrape it in hot water, boil it half hour separately from the beans; remove the beans with a skimmer to your baking dish, score the pork, put it in the pot of beans, using some of the water the beans were boiled in; put the pot into a moderate oven and bake three hours.

GREEN PEAS.—Shell your peas, but do not wash them if you can have them clean without; put them in a stew pan, put in water scarcely enough to cover, boil twenty to thirty minutes; just before removing from the fire, add a little salt; put a nice piece of butter in your dish, and pour the peas over it; be careful not to have too much water, as the peas are sweeter not to be boiled in too mrch water.

SUMMER SQUASH.—Boil whole, after washing them; when tender, remove the seed, squeeze through a cullender; add a ittle salt and a nice piece of butter; serve.

Can Honest Men hold Office?

The corruptiou known to exist in nearly every department of our City Government is mainly due to the fact that the nominations are usually made from a class of men who follow politics as a business, and who, when they get firmly seated in office, have no higher ambition than to make it pay a handsome profit on a very limited investment. To effect this is not always smooth sailing. Hedged in by a phalanx of precautionary laws, enacted for the very purpose of keeping them in salutary check, it is often necessary to betake themselves to subterfuges to cover up their tracks, in order to prevent their schemes from being laid bare in advance of their maturity. This constant recourse to artifice and deceit, to prevent an outbreak of public indignation, is what makes politics, as a profession, so repulsive to the higher intelligence and moral perceptions of our citizens. It has been often asserted that most of the nominations to political office, not only in this, but in other cities, are made from among the owners or habitues of the corner groggeries. Who ever hears, now-a-days, of a retired gentleman, a banker or a merchant, consenting to hold a municipal office in the gift of the people? Fifty years ago things were different. The selection to office was a mark of trust and confidence, and a high compliment to those called to hold them. In those days men did not seek the office for the sake of the money to be made out of it, but the office sought the man, as money seeks the bank, for safe keeping. In those days it was honorable to represent the people, either in the national Legislative Halls or in the less exalted, but equally responsible, Council Chamber. But those days are past, and the reputable merchant shuns contact with the political elements, as he would avoid a pest-house or a small-pox hospital, where duty does not absolutely call him.

There is a good deal of inconsistency in accounting for the absence of high moral tone in political circles, which is acknowledged to be a reality. An old ascetic writer says—"Show me what kind of company you keep, and I will show you what kind of man you are." Judged by this rule, what wonder is it that our respectable merchants shun politics as they would the plague? They may be the best men in the world in the counting house, but as soon as they are seen in the Council Chamber they lose caste. Their best acts are misinterpreted; even their motives are carefully dissected. Being politicians, they are considered as having fallen from grace; and if the motive cannot be distinctly seen and analyzed, certain acts, good or indifferent *in se*, when performed by an ordinary citizen, are at once voted as sinister, or for the purpose of personal profit, and the actor is forthwith consigned by the political press to social perdition, without the benefit of clergy.

Character.

What is character? It is more than reputation, for this (*i. e.*, reputation) depends upon others. It is accidental; it has the element of conjecture in it; its source is hearsay, report. But character, whether good or bad, lies in the man. Its essence is in the spirit, even as sin is in the motive, and not in the outward action. Character is the mark of what you are; it has a foundation within you. It is not dependent upon others, nor upon report, but upou you. It cannot be injured by others. Your own acts have influence, either for good or evil, upon it. You are the architect of your character though another may be of your reputation. You can build your reputation up towards perfection, and you can pull it down after it is built up. You, you alone have such power as this. This must be so, since it is undeniably true that you alone have embodied the things within your inner life, the sum total of which make up your character. This sum total of embodied or crystalized things, whatever they may be, whether good or bad, results in the formation of character, which, in its outward acts, is a revelation of the character which you have made; and these acts are almost infallible criteria of your character, for they will partake of the mental and moral life out of which they come. No man can for a lifetime hide himself behind thin disguises and shallow verbiage. What is *in* one will show itself sooner or later. Acts are the fatal evidences against hypocrisy and self-delusion. A man's tongue may distil words sweet as honey, but if honey be not stored away in the heart, his actions may be steeped in gall and wormwood. The Macchiavels and Bourbons, and Bonapartes and Fredericks, will live in action as they live in thought. Action in life is to character as the sculptor's touch is to the marble, tending to completion. As after a thousand blows and delicate touches of the chisel, the artist brings out his ideal—"the human form or face divine"—so, after repeated acts of the man, there comes forth from his soul his character, either like unto the beautous image of God or the hideous image of the devil. There is the fatality of fulfillment in the law of characters. Just as out of the seeds of one Autumn burst the harvest of another, so out of our present character must grow and be harvested our future character. There can be no actual, standing, successful fraud or simulation about this matter, though there may be an apparent one. That which is sown and which assimilates within you, will sooner or later bloom, and blossom and bear fruit without you. The branches of a tree, on which hang the fruit, grow from within, and so the actions, which, so to speak, hang on the branches of your life, are simply those which have been developed from within. The good and the corrupt tree will bear that fruit which is kindred to the nature of the tree. "Out of the heart are the issues of life"; hence it should be kept with all diligence.

The Common Lot.

There is no flock however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there!
There is no fireside, how o'er defended,
But has one vacant chair!

The hour of bereavement is the common lot of us all; and we come back from the new-made grave when we have laid our loved ones to sleep, come back to the vacant chair, the desolate room, the empty life—oh, how empty! Yet, not for all this do the cares and duties of life press on us with any less weight or diminish aught of their demands. Wisely it is thus ordered. To sit down and nurse our grief, to give full reign to the indulgence of sorrow and tears, is the worst possible thing for us and for those around us.

If grief opens our heart to feel the woes of others, inclines us to forget self and selfish sorrow in binding up others' bruised and bleeding hearts, lead us to double our diligence, that before we too are summoned away, the whole work given us to do shall be done, and well done; it will be possible in some near future for us to say from the heart, "It is good for me that I have been afflicted."

Bitter as is the cup of bereavement, cruel as are the pangs of separation at the jaws of the sepulchre, lasting as is the sense of loss, yet, from these all good may be evolved, for only those who have had this baptism know how to feel for others' woes, to speak words of consolation, and to keep silence when no words can be of any avail. Death runs his plowshare through our household, tearing up the sod, cutting off at the root roses and violets; and the tender blossoms whose fragrance cheered our lives wither and perish; but by and by a richer harvest justifies the ways of God; and as, little by little, our affections are transferred from this to another world, and the fruit of patience, hope, and resignation ripen above the sod thus rudely up-torn, we begin dimly to perceive that "whom God loveth he chasteneth."

Friendship and Old Age.

As years steal upon us, and we come to tread the downward way towards the narrow house, our ideas of friends and friendships undergo a change, which change we may not recognize very readily, but still in moments of reflection, we are conscious that it has occurred. As we look back upon the long route we have traveled, we can but think of the "troops of friends" who at one time or other were the companions of the journey, and we ask, "Where are they? What has become of them all?" Some are away in foreign lands, and severed from us forever; some we have estranged from us, it may be by our own faults and shortcomings; some have cast us off, having themselves stepped higher up in the social scale; and some we have ourselves designedly relinquished, not we trust, because they have not kept pace with us in the worldly race, but either because they were such ties as we ought never to have formed, or because through vice or the force of temptation they have fallen too low. Then there are one or two, perhaps, who were in times past the treasure and glory of our life, whom one fatal mistake wrenched from us in an evil hour, and ever since we have stood aloof, 'like cliffs which had been rent asunder,' both of us, perchance, retaining the scars which "neither frost, nor heat, nor thunder,' shall wholly do away. It is such remembrances as these which, in the autumn or winter of our days, make us wary and watchful over the too scanty remainder of our life's friendships. Gladly, if we could, would we bridge over that dreary sea which flows between us and the alienated friends of past years; but that cannot be done—never was done yet in human experience—and so, accepting wisdom from the past, we guard the love that is left to us all the more jealously. We come to hate all quarrels and resentments, as the folly and absurdity and dreary results of them come home to us in those lone hours when, regretfully confronting the past, we can review the game of life, and recall with bitterness the many false moves we made, and the sorrow they entail upon us. Well for us that all is not loss—that friendly hands yet aid us in doing and suffering what has yet to be done and suffered, and friendly hearts yet flow with the sympathy we have learned to prize at its just value.—[Leisure Hours.

Public Opinion.

'T is with our judgments as our watches—none
Go just alike, yet each believes his own.—[Pope.

If Pope wrote truly of the people at the time he penned the above lines, they were composed of different material from those of the present day. A large portion of our people, in matters of high importance, especially political and religious, either carry dumb watches; do not wind them up; do not trust them, or force them to run alike. Some big clock governs the mass around it; as it clicks, so do they click; as it points the hour, the minute, the second, so do they. If the big clocks were all true to time and all alike, there would be some sense and comfort in being governed by them; as it is, it would be well for us to look a little to our own time-pieces, exercise our own jndgments, and learn to think and act for ourselves; this would have a tendency to regulate the big clocks, put a check on demagogues, and allay the heat of party spirit.

In religious matters let the Bible be the standard, and let us set our watches to it by actual inspection, and not depend upon another to give us the time, much less upon those who go by a dial governed by the moon instead of the Sun of Righteousness. Although our time may then agree with the big clock, it will be for the reason that it is correctly set to the same standard.

It is very agreeable to go with the multitude of right; better be alone than wrong, or wrangle with those who differ in opinion, and believe they are right. Let every one be persuaded in his own mind, is the injunction. By these remarks, we mean not that one man shall treat those with contempt or indifference who differ with him in opinion, but the reverse. They should be respected because they have an independence of mind, without which man is a mere machine. Nor do we undervalue the opinions of others. This would be to repress, not encourage investigation, and would be an assumption of infallibility which belongs only to God.

Let opinion be as free as mountain air, and not be confined by demagogues, priests, metaplysicians, dogmatists, kings, or pope; but based upon Reason and Revelation. Nor do we mean any disrespect to those who are *worthy* and competent to lead, for leaders there must be. We only wish to prompt men to use the noble powers of their immortal minds for themselves, that they may better benefit others, and neither let them rust out, or be worn out, to forward the selfish designs of intriguing and ambitious aspirants.

Discussion in the mental, like a thunderstorm in the natural world, purifies the atmosphere by the action that produced the commotion—the sunbeams of truth in the former, as the fountain of light in the latter, shine upon all around.

Be not over anxious to know the opinions of others concerning yourself. If they are favorable it might increase that rank weed—pride; if the reverse, it might sour your temper and destroy your happiness. To be cursed with this kind of curiosity is worse than corns on the toes—or gout in the head.

Cultivate an independence of mind, deserve the good opinion of others, then run your boat in the middle channel; be neither too anxious, nor yet indifferent of what others think of you. Keep a conscience void of offense, act justly, love mercy, and walk humbly before God and man.

The oncoming election is something that should make every voter study carefully his own and his country's welfare, and vote intelligently and for the best men, irrespective of party. We want sound men, moral men, patriotic men, men who love principle more than filthy lucre, men who feel that they are the people's stewards and fellow servants, and that they are held accountable not only to their fellow citizens but to their Creator.—[Star.

The Lack of Moderation.

Abstinence is much easier than that discreet moderation which plucks the roses without grasping the necklace of needles in which they are set. Temperance is quite necessary in other things as in wine drinking. Every year, hundreds of people inflict permanent injury upon themselves by the intemperate use of cold water. The ice-pitcher hurts more people than the punch-bowl. It does not require a "stick" in it to make a gallon of lemonade as dangerous as a flask of bourbon. It has been conjectured that when Paul advised Timothy to drink no more water, but "take a little wine for his stomach's sake and his often infirmities," he meant to mildly censure his young friend for making a too free use of the water-bottle in his traveling excursions. John Pierpont used to say that he never appreciated the wisdom of Paul's advice till he journeyed through Palestine, and was obliged to drink its water; and a recent traveler said that the temperate Arabs never offered to touch his wine flask, but sucked at the water-sacks till every spark of vivacity and ambition was drenched out of them. Bayard Taylor says there is more inebriation at a Russian café, where everybody drinks tea, than at a Parisian café, where everybody drinks wine. The man who smokes a dozen cigars or chews a half-pound of tobacco a day, is quite as intemperate as he who takes a quart of bourbon, of the most perpendicular variety. The trouble is not that the theater, the opera, the dance, the billiard-table, are bad in themselves, but that what should be an occasional recreation is made a dissipation by excessive indulgence. Novel-reading is a wholesome divertisement, but becomes intellectual tippling when made a daily occupation. Pleasure poisons only when, instead of the spice of life, it is made both food and meat.

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Democratic Nominee for Supervisor—Eighth Ward,

FLEET F. STROTHER.

Democratic Nominee for Supervisor—Tenth Ward,

JOHN C. ROBERTS.

Republican Nominee for Assembly—10th Senatorial District,

C. L. WIGGIN.

Republican Nominee for Assembly—Thirteenth Senatorial District,

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AUGUST DRUCKER.

Citizens and Taxpayers's Nominee for Superintendent of Streets,

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Henry M. Black,

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PRESENT INCUMBENT.

Nominee of Republican Party and People's Nominating Convention.

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WILLIAM DOOLAN

Regular Democratic Nominee for SUPERVISOR—5th Ward,

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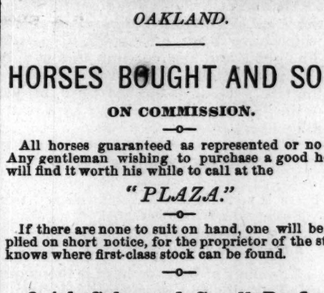
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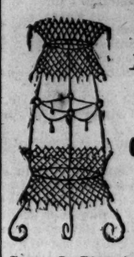
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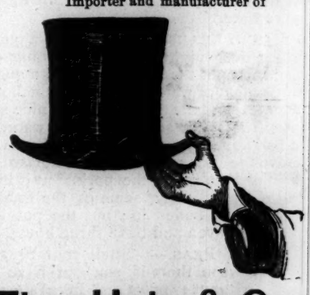
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